



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**KOMPILASI KERTAS SOALAN
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR**

**SEMESTER 1
SESI 2011/2012**



KANDUNGAN

- 1. Senarai Kursus Pelengkap & Generik.**
- 2. Senarai Kursus Teras Fakulti.**
- 3. Senarai Kursus Program WA02 Kajian Komunikasi.**
- 4. Senarai Kursus Program WA12 Kajian Hubungan Industri & Perburuhan.**
- 5. Senarai Kursus Program WA15 Kajian Antarabangsa.**
- 6. Senarai Kursus Program WA21 Kajian Politik & Pemerintahan.**
- 7. Senarai Kursus Program WA22 Perancangan & Pengurusan Pembangunan.**
- 8. Senarai Kursus Program WA23 Kajian Khidmat Sosial.**



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PELENGKAP & GENERIK**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PELENGKAP & GENERIK

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	TMX 1010 Pengkomputeran Pengguna Akhir / <i>End User Computing</i>	Cik Hafizan bt. Mohd Naim / Encik Yuen Kok Leong
2	SSX 0012 Tamadun Islam dan Tamadun Asia / <i>Islamic and Asian Civilisation</i>	Puan Nurul Huda bt. Marwan
3	SSX 0022 Hubungan Etnik di Malaysia / <i>Ethnic Relation in Malaysia</i>	Puan Tracy Peter Samat



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK

94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

Fakulti Sains Komputer & Teknologi Maklumat

TMX1010 Pengkomputeran Pengguna-Akhir
TMX1010 End-User Computing

Peperiksaan Akhir

No. Matrik (*Matric No.*) :
Semester/Sesi (*Semester/Session*) : I 2011/2012
Tarikh (*Date*) :
Masa (*Time*) :
Tempat (*Venue*) :
Jangka masa (*Duration*) : 2 hours
Pensyarah (*Lecturer*) :

Arahan (*Instruction*)

- 1 Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.
(*Answer ALL questions.*)
- 2 Baca soalan dengan teliti sebelum menjawab. .
(*Read the questions carefully before answering them.*)
- 3 Tandakan jawapan anda pada kertas OMR yang disediakan menggunakan pensil 2B sahaja.
(*Mark your answers with 2B pencil only.*)
- 4 Dilarang bercakap atau mengganggu calon-calon dalam jangka masa peperiksaan.
(*Do not talk or disturb other candidates during the examination.*)
- 5 Calon tidak dibenarkan meninggalkan bilik peperiksaan dalam tempoh 30 minit pertama dan 15 minit terakhir peperiksaan.
(*Candidates are not allowed to leave the examination hall during the first 30 minutes and the last 15 minutes of the examination.*)
- 6 Calon dikehendaki mematuhi ETIKA AKADEMIK seperti yang tertera dalam perkara 11 Peraturan Akademik Ijazah Sarjana Muda, UNIMAS.
(*Candidates are required to comply with the Etika Akademik as stated in Clause 11 of Peraturan Akademik Ijazah Sarjana Muda, UNIMAS.*)

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **17 halaman bercetak** (tidak termasuk halaman kulit).

This examination paper consists of 17 printed page (excluding the cover page).

Unit Peperiksaan
Bahagian Pengajian Prasiswazah (BPPs)

- Page 2 of 17

BAHAGIAN B : SOALAN ANEKA PILIHAN (80 markah).

SECTION B : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (80 marks).

ARAHAN : Jawab SEMUA soalan.

INSTRUCTION : Answer ALL questions.

21. A global computer network originally developed as a military project is the ____.
- A. Internet
 - B. World Wide Web
 - C. Local-area network
 - D. Wide-area network
22. A group of computers linked by wired or wireless technology is a(n) ____.
- A. web
 - B. internet
 - C. network
 - D. cyberspace
23. ____ is the process of converting text, numbers, sound, photos, and video into data that can be processed by digital devices.
- A. Scanning
 - B. Digitization
 - C. Rasterization
 - D. Digital conversion
24. Technology ____ is a process by which several different technologies with distinct functionality evolve to form a single product.
- A. rotation
 - B. evolution
 - C. convergence
 - D. diversification
25. A computer is a multiple purpose device that can do all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. store data
 - B. accept input
 - C. process data
 - D. think independently

Question 6-8 is based on **Figure 1** below.

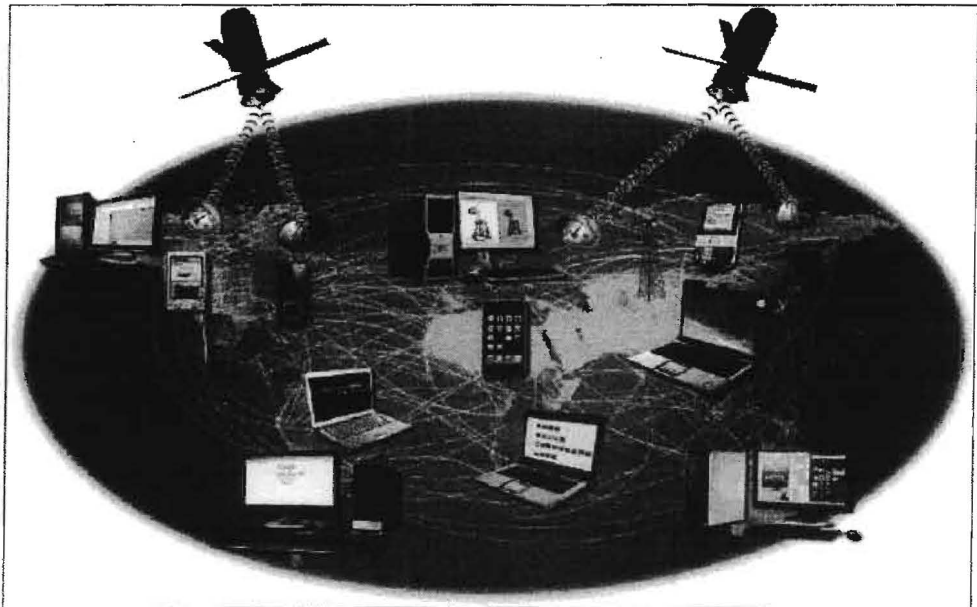


Figure 1

26. A(n) ____ is a collection of computers and devices connected together as shown in *Figure 1* above via communications devices and transmission media.
- A. baseline
 - B. network
 - C. client base
 - D. server farm
27. Networks, such as that pictured in *Figure 1*, allow computers to share ____, such as hardware, software, data, and information.
- A. links
 - B. media
 - C. systems
 - D. resources
28. When a computer connects to a network, such as that pictured in *Figure 1*, the computer is ____.
- A. inline
 - B. online
 - C. linked
 - D. resourced

29. A set of computer programs that helps a computer monitor itself and function more efficiently is ____.
- A. a software suite
 - B. system software
 - C. application software
 - D. processing software
30. Data transmission speeds are typically expressed as ____.
- A. bits
 - B. bytes
 - C. hertz
 - D. none of the above
31. If the system runs out of RAM, the operating system uses an area of the hard disk called ____ to store parts of a program or data file until they are needed.
- A. virtual memory
 - B. volatile memory
 - C. capacitor memory
 - D. integrated memory
32. RAM speed is often expressed in ____.
- A. milliseconds
 - B. nanoseconds
 - C. megaseconds
 - D. macroseconds
33. ____ is a type of nonvolatile memory that can be erased electronically and reprogrammed, similar to EEPROM.
- A. L1 cache
 - B. Firmware
 - C. Microcode
 - D. Flash memory
34. CD, DVD, and Blu-ray technologies can be classified as ____ storage.
- A. bubble
 - B. optical
 - C. magnetic
 - D. solid state

35. Similar to a mechanical mouse that has a ball on the bottom, a(n) ____ is a stationary pointing device with a ball on its top or side.
- A. stylus
 - B. trackball
 - C. touchpad
 - D. optical mouse
36. A built-in ____ in your personal computer can make it simpler to transfer photos from a solid state memory card used in your digital camera.
- A. U3-drive
 - B. USB drive
 - C. card reader
 - D. MP3 media player
37. Dot pitch is the distance in millimeters between like-colored ____ —the small dots of light that form an image.
- A. pixels
 - B. picas
 - C. points
 - D. icons
38. The number of colors a monitor can display is referred to as ____.
- A. GPU
 - B. veracity
 - C. resolution
 - D. color depth
39. A ____ is a sudden increase or spike in electrical energy, affecting the current that flows to electrical outlets..
- A. UPS
 - B. brownout
 - C. battery blast
 - D. power surge
40. The ____ indicates that the operating system has encountered an error from which it cannot recover, and the computer no longer accepts any commands.
- A. STOP
 - B. RISC
 - C. HTTP
 - D. Blue screen of death

41. _____ is a limited version of Windows that allows you to use your mouse, monitor, and keyboard but no other peripheral devices.
- A. UPS State
 - B. Safe Mode
 - C. Power Mode
 - D. Control Panel
42. What is Device Driver?
- A. Software that helps a peripheral device establishes communication with a computer.
 - B. Hardware such as scanners and printers that helps users performs various tasks.
 - C. Software that assists users with the maintenance of the computer.
 - D. Handheld gadgets that works together with the computer.
43. The following tasks are performed by “number crunching” software, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Tax preparation
 - B. Defragmentation
 - C. Mathematical modeling
 - D. Statistical calculations
44. What is Software Suite?
- A. Exclusive place where software stays at.
 - B. A fancy name for overly-priced software.
 - C. Software that are used for interior and architectural design.
 - D. A collection of application software sold as a single package.
45. Which of the following software license require a monetary purchase?
- A. Freeware
 - B. Proprietary
 - C. Open source
 - D. Public domain
46. Music software usually plays the following format, **EXCEPT**:
- A. PDF
 - B. AAC
 - C. WAV
 - D. MP3

47. Which one of the following threats is not protected by security software?
- A. Bug
 - B. Worm
 - C. Virus
 - D. Trojan horse
48. Spreadsheet software is a versatile software that enable the creation of documents using the following methods, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Editing pictures in detailed manner.
 - B. Production of graphs, tables and charts.
 - C. Preformatted cells with calculation features.
 - D. Usage of rows and columns in data organization.
49. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. Computer software can only be installed from CD.
 - B. Rootkit refers to software tools used to conceal malware.
 - C. All software can be uninstalled simply by deleting them.
 - D. Malware is a type of software created to assist the maintenance of the computer.
50. Which one of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- A. Once installed, antivirus software has to be updated regularly
 - B. Trojan horse is a computer program that seems to perform one function while actually doing something else.
 - C. Virus infection could happen not only through direct download, but also via instant messages and emails.
 - D. Bug that usually hinder software to function properly are usually malicious program written to cause harm.
51. Most personal computers today are sold with preinstalled operating systems, including all of the following, **EXCEPT**:
- A. HP
 - B. Linux
 - C. Mac OS
 - D. Windows 7
52. All of the following are examples of resources, **EXCEPT**:
- A. a file
 - B. RAM
 - C. a peripheral
 - D. storage space

53. Activities associated with resource management include all of the following, **EXCEPT**:
- A. installing new memory
 - B. managing processor resources
 - C. keeping track of storage resources
 - D. ensuring that input and output proceed in an orderly manner
54. ____ provides process and memory management services that allow two or more tasks, jobs, or programs to run simultaneously.
- A. Multitasking
 - B. Multithreading
 - C. Multiprocessing
 - D. Multicomputing
55. A single user or ____ operating system allows a single user to work on two or more programs that reside in memory at the same time.
- A. throttle
 - B. interfacing
 - C. multitasking
 - D. command-based
56. Linux is ____ software, which means its code is provided for use, modification, and redistribution.
- A. open source
 - B. client/server
 - C. upgradable
 - D. multitasking
57. Word processing is one of _____.
- A. business software
 - B. communications software
 - C. graphics and multimedia software
 - D. software for home, personal, and educational use
58. The following is the basic word processor function, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Format and Edit
 - B. Create and Print
 - C. Store and Retrieve
 - D. Pagination and Footnotes

59. The first versions of Windows were referred to as operating environments rather than operating systems because _____.

- A. they were DOS with a GUI
- B. DOS was not required by the operating system kernel
- C. they required DOS to supply the operating system kernel
- D. they were so new they really didn't know what to call them

60. The strengths of Microsoft Windows include all of the following, **EXCEPT**:

- A. reliability
- B. number of applications
- C. its ability to do handwriting recognition
- D. variety of hardware platforms on which it runs

61. VMWare and Parallels Desktop software are examples of _____.

- A. operating systems
- B. dual boot software
- C. applications software
- D. virtual machine software

62. Size of the font is usually measure in _____.

- A. dot
- B. inch
- C. point
- D. Pixel

63. A font _____, such as bold, italic and underline adds emphasis to a font.

- A. face
- B. style
- C. point
- D. weight

64. _____ is software that allows users to organize data in rows and columns and perform calculations on the data.
- A. Paint
 - B. Database
 - C. Spreadsheet
 - D. Adobe Photoshop
65. A(n) _____ is a predefined formula that performs common calculations such as adding the values in a group of cells.
- A. label
 - B. function
 - C. algorithm
 - D. problem set
66. Which of the following is a spreadsheet program?
- A. Microsoft Office Excel
 - B. Microsoft Office Narrator
 - C. Microsoft Office OneNote
 - D. Microsoft Office Publisher
67. Which of the following is not an option for Internet connection?
- A. Fixed Internet access
 - B. Flexible Internet access
 - C. Portable Internet access
 - D. Mobile Internet access
68. Which piece of hardware protects the resources of a private network from users from other networks?
- A. Router
 - B. Firewall
 - C. Proxy server
 - D. Cache server
69. When setting up a network, which component would you need to purchase to enable Internet access for all your computers?.
- A. A router
 - B. A Ethernet port
 - C. A cell phone modem
 - D. A network interface card

70. Below are aspects of network communications that communications protocols are responsible for, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Guiding data to its destination.
 - B. Mitigating the effects of interference.
 - C. Setting standards for formatting [encoding and decoding] data.
 - D. To enable faster communication between the computer and modem.
71. Each electronic document on the Web is called a Web ____, which can contain text, graphics, audio (sound), and video.
- A. NET
 - B. host
 - C. page
 - D. reader
72. A(n) ____ is application software that allows users to access and view Web pages.
- A. applet
 - B. keyframe
 - C. thumbnail
 - D. extraction
73. Internet-enabled mobile devices such as smart phones use a special type of browser, called a(n) ____, which is designed for their small screens and limited computing power.
- A. FTP
 - B. webapp
 - C. e-viewer
 - D. microbrowser
74. ____ is the process of transferring data in a continuous and even flow, which allows users to access and use a file while it is transmitting.
- A. Casting
 - B. Surfing
 - C. Flowing
 - D. Streaming
75. Some mobile devices are ____, meaning they can connect to the Internet wirelessly.
- A. Active
 - B. Mobile
 - C. Hotspots
 - D. Internet-enabled

76. According to netiquette, Internet users should assume ____.

- A. all material is accurate
- B. all material is up-to-date
- C. the use of all capital letters is the equivalent of shouting
- D. all of the above

Question 77 is based on **Figure 2** below.

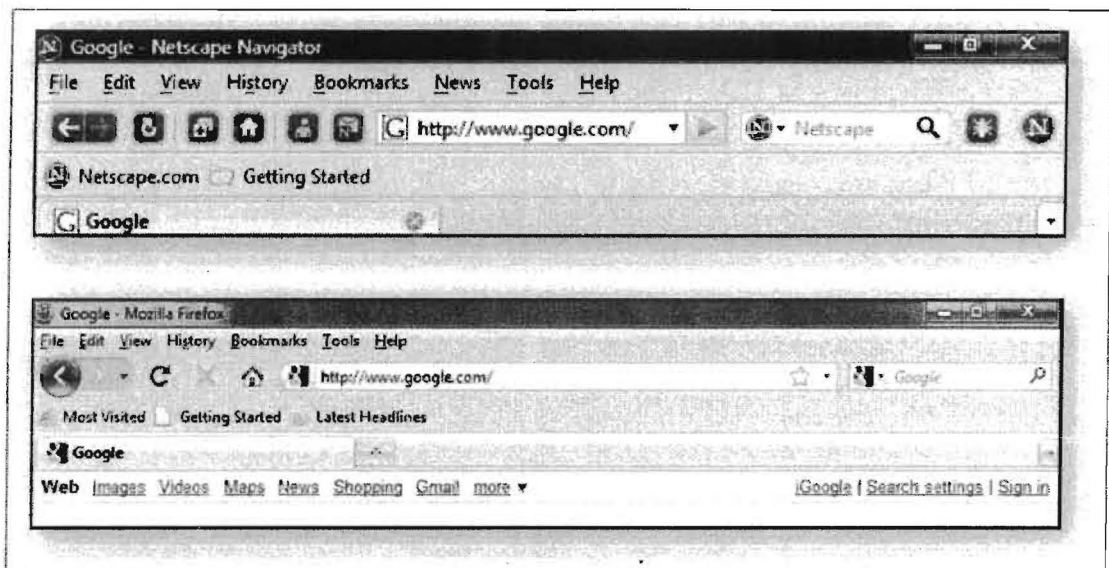


Figure 2

77. The applications shown in *Figure 2* are examples of _____.

- A. Website
- B. Web Browser
- C. Microsoft Frontpage
- D. Adobe Dreamweaver

78. A podcast is an audio file that is distributed through downloads or the use of a (n) ____.

- A. feed
- B. blog
- C. index
- D. baseline

79. A ____ is a collaborative Web site that can be accessed and edited by anyone who wants to contribute to it.

- A. wiki
- B. link
- C. page
- D. manual

Question 80 - 83 is based on **Figure 3** below.

`http://www.cnn.com/showbiz/movies.htm`

Figure 3

80. In *Figure 3*, '*http*' in the URL found is the ____.

- A. folder name
- B. file extension
- C. web server name
- D. web protocol standard

81. In *Figure 3*, '*.htm*' in the URL found is the ____.

- A. folder name
- B. file extension
- C. web server name
- D. web protocol standard

82. In *Figure 3*, '*showbiz*' in the URL found is the ____.

- A. folder name
- B. file extension
- C. web server name
- D. web protocol standard

83. In *Figure 3*, '*www.cnn.com*' in the URL found is the ____.

- A. folder name
- B. file extension
- C. web server name
- D. web protocol standard

84. Which one of the following file formats is supported by most Web browsers?

- A. RM
- B. AAC
- C. WAV
- D. All of the above

85. One way to transfer photo data from a camera directly to a computer is via ____.
- A. email
 - B. driver wires
 - C. printer cables
 - D. FireWire ports
86. The quality of a bitmap graphic is ____ dependent.
- A. codec
 - B. vector
 - C. rastering
 - D. resolution
87. _____ is a graphics format with built-in compression that stores True Color bitmap data very efficiently in a small file
- A. GIF
 - B. BMP
 - C. PCX
 - D. JPEG
88. The process of converting analog video signals into a digital format is referred to as ____.
- A. video capture
 - B. video streaming
 - C. video conversion
 - D. video cataloging
89. Nancy is working on a class project. She has converted a vector image of a sunset into a bitmap graphic. Nancy tried to change the color of the sun object from red to orange, but she is unable to make this change. Why?
- A. The graphic is corrupt.
 - B. A bitmap graphic does not have the color orange.
 - C. This is impossible because she cannot convert a vector graphic to a bitmap graphic.
 - D. The graphic no longer has the qualities of a vector graphic, therefore she cannot easily change the color of one specific object.
90. Data ____ refers to the process of analyzing information in databases to discover previously unknown and potentially useful information.
- A. mining
 - B. leading
 - C. tracking
 - D. warehousing

91. In the world of databases, a(n) ____ refers to a collection of data fields.

- A. index
- B. record
- C. format
- D. structure

Question 92 is based on **Figure 4** below.

CUSTOMERS	ORDERS
CustomerNumber	OrderNumber
FirstName	CustomerNumber
LastName	TotalPrice
Street	OrderDate
City	Qty
State	Cat#
ZipCode	DiscountPrice
EmailAddress	
PhoneNumber	

Figure 4

92. In Figure 4, the two tables named 'CUSTOMERS' and 'ORDERS' are ____ by the CustomerNumber field.

- A. split
- B. related
- C. merged
- D. concatenated

93. A computer program is typically stored as a file and transferred into ____ when needed.

- A. RAM
- B. ROM
- C. RUM
- D. REM

94. A ____ language uses command words and grammar based on human language.

- A. machine
- B. low-level
- C. high-level
- D. modular programming

95. Assembly languages are considered ____-generation languages.
- A. first
 - B. second
 - C. third
 - D. fourth
96. A ____ error occurs when an instruction does not follow the grammar of the programming language.
- A. logic
 - B. syntax
 - C. runtime
 - D. Grammar
97. Which type of glove is used to manipulate simulated objects in a virtual reality environment?
- A. Data
 - B. Tactile
 - C. Feedback
 - D. Electrostatic
98. Which one of the following abilities is NOT considered a high indication of intelligence?
- A. Communicate
 - B. Recognize patterns
 - C. Adopt to new circumstances
 - D. Flee from a dangerous situation
99. When considering the human brain as a CPU, in which area is it the weakest?
- A. Storage
 - B. Visual input
 - C. Pattern matching
 - D. Mathematical calculations
100. Machine translation programs are used to:
- A. convert spoken words to text.
 - B. convert scanned picture to graphic files.
 - C. convert text from one language to another.
 - D. translate code written in a high-level language into machine language.

END OF QUESTIONS



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

HUBUNGAN ETNIK DI MALAYSIA
(*Ethnic Relationship in Malaysia*)

SSX 0022

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Marks</i>)	: 70	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 6 Januari 2012
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 30%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.30 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: CTF 2 - BS 2, BS 3, FSS TR 8, TR 6 & TR 7, TR 9 & TR 10, TR 11 & TR 12	Jangka masa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Tracy Peter Samat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Bahagian A: Jawab SEMUA soalan dengan menggunakan pensil 2B pada kertas jawapan OMR yang disediakan.
2. Bahagian B: Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam ruangan yang disediakan.

Bahagian A

1. Mengapakah pluraliti masyarakat Malaysia dikatakan mempunyai ciri khusus yang tertentu?
 - A. Orang Melayu menganut agama Hindu sebelum kedatangan Islam.
 - B. Pluraliti ini terhasil daripada proses sejarahnya yang tersendiri.
 - C. Kaum Bumiputera di Sabah dan Sarawak mengamalkan budaya dan tradisi mereka yang tersendiri.
 - D. Kaum Cina dan India menggunakan bahasa ibunda mereka dalam urusan harian.

 2. Rukun Negara yang diperkenalkan pada 31 Ogos 1970 telah digubal oleh _____
 - A. Majlis Perpaduan Negara.
 - B. Majlis Gerakan Negara.
 - C. Majlis Perundingan Negara.
 - D. Jawatankuasa Hubungan Kaum.

 3. Penubuhan Malayan Union pada 10 Oktober 1945 telah mendapat tentangan hebat daripada orang Melayu kerana _____
 - I. pemberian hak kerakyatan kepada warga asing berdasarkan prinsip *jus soli*.
 - II. hak sama rata kepada semua warganegara tanpa mengira bangsa.
 - III. kehilangan kuasa Raja-Raja Melayu.
 - IV. cara mendapatkan tandatangan Raja-Raja Melayu yang berbentuk paksaan.
 - A. I dan II sahaja.
 - B. I dan III sahaja.
 - C. I, II dan IV sahaja.
 - D. Semua di atas.

 4.

Pandangan, pemikiran dan kepercayaan negatif oleh seseorang atau sekelompok etnik terhadap anggota atau kelompok etnik lain yang mempengaruhi perilaku pihak yang berpandangan negatif.
- Pernyataan di atas merujuk kepada konsep _____
- A. diskriminasi.
 - B. prejudis.
 - C. stereotaip.
 - D. rasisme.

5. Pada era penjajahan Inggeris, perpaduan sukar dicapai melalui sistem pendidikan kerana pelbagai faktor, **KECUALI**
- A. pendidikan berasaskan etnik.
 - B. penekanan pendidikan kebangsaan.
 - C. penggunaan pelbagai bahasa pengantar.
 - D. sukatan pelajaran yang berbeza menurut kumpulan etnik.
6. Ungkapan "*Loka Samastha Sukino Bhavantu*" menjelaskan kepercayaan agama _____
- A. Buddha.
 - B. Kristian.
 - C. Hindu.
 - D. Islam.
7. Rancangan Lima Tahun Malaysia bermula sejak tahun 1950 dengan memberikan tumpuan kepada beberapa bidang utama, **KECUALI**
- A. pemulihan sektor ekonomi.
 - B. perindustrian gentian import.
 - C. perindustrian berasaskan teknologi.
 - D. pengagihan pendapatan sama rata.
8. Matlamat Dasar Pendidikan Kebangsaan telah dinyatakan dalam pendahuluan _____
- A. Penyata Razak 1956.
 - B. Ordinan Pelajaran 1957.
 - C. Akta Pelajaran 1961.
 - D. Laporan Jawatankuasa Kabinet 1974.
9. Perlembagaan Malaysia 1967 telah digubal dan dikemukakan oleh Suruhanjaya _____
- A. Anthony Abel.
 - B. Lord Reid.
 - C. David Marshal.
 - D. Harold McMillan.

10. Apakah majlis yang ditubuhkan selepas Peristiwa 13 Mei 1969 tercetus?

- A. Majlis Gerakan Negara.
- B. Majlis Perpaduan Negara.
- C. Majlis Sosial Negara.
- D. Majlis Integrasi Negara.

11. Dasar Kebudayaan Kebangsaan adalah berteraskan semua unsur berikut, **KECUALI**

- A. kebudayaan rakyat asal rantau ini.
- B. kebudayaan lain yang sesuai dan wajar boleh diterima.
- C. Islam menjadi unsur penting.
- D. kebudayaan pelbagai etnik di Sabah dan Sarawak menjadi keutamaan.

12. Program Latihan Khidmat Negara (PLKN) dilaksanakan berteraskan _____

- A. Dasar Kementerian Perpaduan Negara.
- B. Dasar Pelajaran Kebangsaan.
- C. Rukun Negara.
- D. Perlembagaan Negara.

13. Berikut adalah contoh toleransi etnik di Malaysia dari aspek pendidikan, **KECUALI**

- A. Bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa pengantar di sekolah jenis kebangsaan.
- B. kemasukan pelajar ke IPTA berdasarkan sistem meritokrasi.
- C. mempertahankan sekolah jenis kebangsaan.
- D. kemudahan pinjaman Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional (PTPTN).

14. Program Latihan Khidmat Negara (PLKN) mempunyai modul yang berikut

- I. Modul Fizikal.
- II. Modul Kenegaraan.
- III. Modul Karakter.
- IV. Modul Khidmat Komuniti.

- A. I dan II.
- B. I dan IV.
- C. I, II dan III.
- D. I, II, III dan IV.

15. Pengasingan kategori manusia mengikut perbezaan biologi dan fizikal disebut sebagai _____
- A. ras.
 - B. etnisiti.
 - C. minoriti.
 - D. prasangka.
16. Pengertian mengenai bangsa dalam "bangsa Malaysia" adalah berdasarkan pada faktor _____
- A. warna kulit.
 - B. sosio-politik.
 - C. pola tingkah laku.
 - D. kebolehan intelek.
17. Mana satukah formula yang memberi gambaran di mana setiap kumpulan etnik menghormati norma dan nilai kumpulan etnik lain dan pada masa yang sama mempertahankan budaya hidup masing-masing?
- A. $A+B+C=A$.
 - B. $A+B+C=A+C$.
 - C. $A+B+C=B+C$.
 - D. $A+B+C=A+B+C$.
18. Bahasa Melayu dijadikan bahasa kebangsaan kerana ia _____
- A. merupakan bahasa penduduk asal negara ini.
 - B. mempunyai dua bentuk tulisan; iaitu jawi dan rumi.
 - C. mempunyai perbendaharaan kata yang lebih banyak daripada bahasa-bahasa lain.
 - D. mempunyai penutur yang lebih ramai berbanding dengan bahasa Tamil dan bahasa Mandarin.
19. Apakah tujuan utama penggubalan Dasar Pendidikan Kebangsaan?
- A. Perpaduan etnik.
 - B. Keamanan negara.
 - C. Kemajuan sistem pendidikan.
 - D. Memartabatkan bahasa kebangsaan.

20. Siapakah ketua negara bagi Persekutuan Malaysia?
- A. Perdana Menteri.
 - B. Ketua Hakim Negara.
 - C. Yang di-Pertuan Agung.
 - D. Ketua Setiausaha Negara.
21. Undang-undang yang bertanggungjawab menjaga hak-hak masyarakat Islam dan bukan Islam di Malaysia ialah _____
- A. Rukun Negara.
 - B. Prinsip Islam Hadhari.
 - C. Perlembagaan Persekutuan Malaysia.
 - D. Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia.
22. Perkataan "budaya" merupakan cantuman perkataan Sanskrit dan Melayu yang bermaksud _____.
- A. tenaga fikiran dan usaha rohani.
 - B. pandangan negatif dan tabiat.
 - C. pemikiran dan keagamaan.
 - D. kegiatan harian dan kemipinan.
23. Berikut adalah usaha-usaha yang dilakukan oleh kerajaan bagi mengatasi masalah kemiskinan luar bandar _____
- I. Penubuhan RIDA.
 - II. Penubuhan FAMA.
 - III. Pembukaan tanah-tanah baru oleh FELDA.
 - IV. Pengenalan Buku Merah (*Red Book*).
- A. I dan IV sahaja.
 - B. II dan III sahaja.
 - C. I, II dan IV sahaja.
 - D. Semua di atas.
24. Hadhari berasal daripada perkataan "Hadharah" yang bermaksud _____
- A. kemajuan dan perpaduan.
 - B. kemajuan dan peradaban.
 - C. perpaduan dan kemakmuran.
 - D. perpaduan dan ketamadunan.

25. Pilih pernyataan yang **PALING TEPAT** mengenai Wawasan 2020.

- A. Merupakan satu dasar utama negara.
- B. Mirip kepada Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) dan bertujuan untuk kesejahteraan rakyat.
- C. Matlamatnya hampir sama dengan DEB sejak kedua-duanya diperkenalkan.
- D. Bertujuan melahirkan generasi yang bersatu padu, bertenaga, bebas, maju dan berketrampilan mulia.

26. Pilih pernyataan yang **BENAR** berkaitan dengan pilihan raya.

- A. Kawasan pilihan raya tidak boleh bertambah.
- B. Seseorang boleh bertukar kawasan mendaftar sebagai pemilih.
- C. Pilihan raya Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur 1952 merupakan pilihan raya umum yang pertama bagi negara kita.
- D. Pilihan raya diadakan sebelum cukup tempoh lima tahun dari tarikh pilihan raya sebelumnya.

27. Pernyataan manakah **TIDAK BENAR** mengenai pembangunan ekonomi, hubungan etnik dan proses pembinaan negara?

- A. Pihak swasta berperanan dalam pembangunan negara.
- B. Berlakunya peralihan identifikasi sosio-ekonomi kaum.
- C. Sektor perindustrian menjadi asas pembentukan negara maju.
- D. Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) berjaya sepenuhnya dalam mengurangkan jurang sosio-ekonomi.

28. Dalam menangani permasalahan hubungan antara kaum, kerajaan telah menubuhkan _____

- A. Jabatan Perpaduan Negara.
- B. Jabatan Perhubungan Luar.
- C. Jabatan Perdana Menteri.
- D. Jabatan Seni dan Kebudayaan.

29. Agama mampu menjadi pemangkin dalam mewujudkan keharmonian di kalangan masyarakat pelbagai etnik melalui _____

- A. upacara ibadat.
- B. ilmu pengetahuan.
- C. majlis dan perayaan.
- D. amalan dan penghayatan agama.

30. Rancangan pembangunan pertama yang dilaksanakan selepas Malaysia mencapai kemerdekaan pada tahun 1957 ialah _____
- A. Rancangan Malaya Pertama.
 - B. Rancangan Malaysia Pertama.
 - C. Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang Pertama.
 - D. Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang Kedua.
31. Perjanjian Malaysia 1963 telah memasukkan 20 tuntutan Sabah dalam Perkara 165 Perlembagaan Malaysia. Antara perkara-perkara tersebut ialah _____
- I. Sabah menuntut supaya agama Islam tidak diperakui sebagai agama rasmi negeri.
 - II. penggunaan Bahasa Inggeris di samping Bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa kebangsaan.
 - III. Sabah terlibat dalam urusan imigresen negeri tersebut.
 - IV. bumiputera Sabah mendapat hak istimewa seperti orang Melayu.
- A. I dan II sahaja.
 - B. II dan III sahaja.
 - C. I, II dan III sahaja.
 - D. Semua di atas.
32. Pada peringkat awal Skim Rukun Tetangga diperkenalkan pada tahun 1975, ia hanya memberi penekanan kepada _____
- A. pengukuhan integrasi dan perpaduan rakyat berikutan daripada peristiwa berdarah 13 Mei 1969.
 - B. pengukuhan konsep kejiranan dan kesejahteraan kawasan sejiran.
 - C. pemupukan persefahaman antara jiran tetangga.
 - D. pengawalan dan penjagaan keselamatan kawasan kediaman.
33. Isu *equity* dan *equality* dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia, Fasal (8) Perkara (1) **PALING TEPAT** merujuk kepada isu _____
- A. kesamarataan dan keadilan.
 - B. hak dan kedudukan istimewa orang Melayu.
 - C. perlindungan dari segi undang-undang.
 - D. hak dan kedudukan istimewa Bumiputera.

34. Berikut adalah perkara yang menjadi asas kepada hubungan etnik di Malaysia.

- A. Perkongsian kuasa.
- B. Rukun Negara.
- C. Undang-undang sivil.
- D. Undang-undang tertinggi Negara.

35. Ketuanan Melayu adalah satu tafsiran orang Melayu di Malaysia tentang kedudukan mereka dalam sistem sosial dan ia adalah berdasarkan _____

- I. sejarah kewujudan sebagai penduduk asal yang membentuk Malaysia pada hari ini.
- II. jawatan Perdana Menteri dan Timbalannya, yang dipegang oleh orang Melayu.
- III. jawatan pentadbiran yang mereka kuasai.
- IV. status sosial yang dimaktubkan dalam Perlembagaan seperti Fasal 153.

- A. I dan II sahaja.
- B. I, II dan III sahaja.
- C. I dan II sahaja.
- D. I dan IV sahaja.

36. Berikut adalah perkara-perkara yang dianggap sebagai sempadan etnik di Malaysia.

- I. Agama.
- II. Bahasa.
- III. Perkahwinan.
- IV. Ekonomi.

- A. I dan IV sahaja.
- B. II dan III sahaja.
- C. I, II dan III sahaja.
- D. I dan II sahaja.

37. Hubungan etnik pada era kolonial adalah bersifat berikut **KECUALI**

- A. perkauman.
- B. berasaskan garis ekonomi dan tempat tinggal.
- C. dualisme politik dan ekonomi iaitu di samping mengekalkan ekonomi dan politik tradisional, sistem ekonomi bebas ala kolonial juga diamalkan.
- D. mengekalkan kuasa mutlak Raja-Raja Melayu.

38. Ungkapan yang merujuk kepada Bahasa Kebangsaan sebagai lambang dan identiti bangsa Malaysia ialah Bahasa _____
- A. Lambang Negara.
 - B. Tunas Bangsa.
 - C. Jiwa Bangsa.
 - D. Budi Bahasa.
39. Model perpaduan etnik yang dipraktikkan di Malaysia sekarang adalah _____
- I. akomodasi.
 - II. Integrasi.
 - III. diskriminasi.
 - IV. adaptasi.
- A. I, II dan IV sahaja.
 - B. I dan II sahaja.
 - C. I, III dan IV sahaja.
 - D. II dan IV sahaja.
40. Malaysia menggunakan pendekatan etnik bagi mencapai perpaduan nasional. Semua contoh berikut bukan pendekatan etnik yang dimaksudkan **KECUALI**
- A. menggunakan bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa pengantar pendidikan menengah.
 - B. melaksanakan pendidikan rendah menggunakan bahasa ibunda etnik masing-masing.
 - C. Islam sebagai agama rasmi bagi Persekutuan Malaysia.
 - D. Wanita yang bekerja diwajibkan untuk memakai baju kurung pada setiap hari Jumaat.

Bahagian B: Jawab dengan ringkas dan padat.

1. Apakah perbezaan di antara etnisiti dan etnosentrisme.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 markah)

2. Jelaskan DUA (2) contoh toleransi dalam pendidikan bagi memupuk perpaduan dan keharmonian kaum di Malaysia.

- i.
- ii.

(2 markah)

3. Nyatakan matlamat Dasar Pembangunan Nasional (1991-2000).

- i.
.....
- ii.
.....

(2 markah)

4. Nyatakan EMPAT (4) unsur integrasi dalam konteks hubungan etnik di Malaysia.

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

(4 markah)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
TERAS FAKULTI**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS FAKULTI

2

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSF 1013 Pengenalan Sains Sosial / <i>Introduction to Social Science</i>	Dr Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern
2	SSF 1023 Psikologi Kontemporari / <i>Contemporary Psychology</i>	Encik Tan Boon Seng
3	SSF 1033 Pengenalan Sejarah Sains Sosial Malaysia / <i>Introduction to Malaysian Social History</i>	Prof Madya Datu Sanib b. Said
4	SSF 1044 / SSF 1014 Pengantar Antropologi dan Sosiologi / <i>Introduction to Anthropology and Sociology</i>	Prof Madya Dr Gusni b. Saat
5	SSF 1053 Pengenalan Sains Politik / <i>Introduction to Political Science</i>	Dr Mohd Faisal Syam b. Abdol Hazis / Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
6	SSF 1063 / SSF 1073 Komunikasi dan Masyarakat / <i>Communication and Society</i>	Prof Madya Dr Mus Chairil Samani
7	SSF 1074 / Ekonomi Moden / <i>Modern Economics</i>	Dr Wong Swee Kiong
8	SSF 1083 Gender, Etnisiti dan Kelas / <i>Gender, Ethnicity and Class</i>	Prof Madya Dr Hew Cheng Sim
9	SSF 1093 / SSF 2053 Statistik untuk Sains Sosial / <i>Statistics for Social Sciences</i>	Puan Haslina bt. Hashim
10	SSF 2014 Kaedah Penyelidikan Sains Sosial / <i>Research Methods in Social Sciences</i>	Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi
11	SSF 2034 Teori Sosial / <i>Social Theory</i>	Dr Parveen Kaur
12	SSF 2063 Pendekatan Penelitian Sosial / <i>Approaches to Social Inquiry</i>	Dr Sharifah Sophia bt. Wan Ahmad
13	SSF 3044 Sosiologi Pembangunan / <i>Sociology of Development</i>	Encik Kelvin Egay



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENGENALAN SAINS SOSIAL
(Introduction to Social Sciences)

SSF 1013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 November 2011
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: CTF2 (BS1-BS5)	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Elena Chai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Write your answer in the OMR form provided.
2. Section B : Choose and answer ONE question only. Write your answer in the answer sheets provided.
3. You may answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Scientific knowledge is knowledge that has been _____
 - A systematically gathered, classified, related and interpreted.
 - B rediscovered and cherished as dogma.
 - C found to be in agreement with popular opinion.
 - D tested until it is perfect and then retained unchanged forever.

2. Which of the following is NOT a key reason why we study social sciences?
 - A Social sciences enable us to see how acts such as suicide are personal problems.
 - B Social sciences help us gain a better understanding of ourselves.
 - C Social sciences help us gain a better understanding of our social world.
 - D Social sciences enable us to see how behaviour is largely shaped by the groups to which we belong.

3. C. Wright Mills used the term “sociological imagination” to refer to _____
 - A distorting subjective biases.
 - B knowledge that guides ordinary conduct in everyday life.
 - C a relationship in which the lives of all people are closely intertwined and any one nation’s problems are part of a larger global problem.
 - D the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.

4. Since its conception, social science has entwined two aspects. Sometimes it is simply trying to achieve a limited understanding of our place in the cosmos, and at other times it is trying to _____
 - A finalize an unlimited complete explanation of human total reality.
 - B evolve into a theology of human behaviour.
 - C change society.
 - D become a physical science.

5. Geography and climate are _____
 - A unrelated to the natural environment.
 - B always the stabilizing factors in social changes.
 - C never important when people migrate.
 - D important factors to consider in social change.

6. The cultural change which made it possible to record human knowledge was the invention of _____
- A the wheel.
 - B the arch.
 - C writing.
 - D stone tools.
7. Cars, clothes, computers and books are examples of _____
- A technology.
 - B nonmaterial culture.
 - C material culture.
 - D symbols.
8. The spread of cultural traits from one social group to another is called _____
- A cultural integration.
 - B cultural diffusion.
 - C cultural subdivision.
 - D cultural fixation.
9. The slowness in the rate of change in open part of culture in relation to another is called _____
- A cultural invention.
 - B material progress.
 - C cultural transformation.
 - D cultural lag.
10. Ethnocentrism is _____
- A the tendency to judge other cultures by a person's own culture.
 - B universally avoided.
 - C forbidden everywhere.
 - D always beneficial to all humans.

11. Not giving up a seat to an elderly person while in a bus violates _____

- A folkway.
- B more.
- C taboo.
- D value.

12. A group of persons closely related by marriage, blood, or some other bond is called _____

- A horde.
- B troop.
- C family.
- D state.

13. Marriage within the same social group is known as _____

- A exogamy.
- B endogamy.
- C polygamy.
- D patriarchy.

14. The marriage of one woman with two or more men at the same time is called _____

- A monogamy.
- B polyandry.
- C polygyny.
- D serial monogamy.

15. Families which often include grandparents, uncles, aunts or other relatives who live in the same household are called _____

- A blended family.
- B extended family.
- C nuclear family.
- D foster family.

16. In what kind of family structure does the eldest female have authority?

- A Patriarchal.
- B Matriarchal.
- C Egalitarian.
- D Bilateral.

17. Ways of behaving that have been learned so well that they can be carried on without conscious attention are called _____

- A traits.
- B innovations.
- C habits.
- D discoveries.

18. The family function that primarily involves the need to reproduce is the _____

- A political function.
- B educational function.
- C biological function.
- D economic function.

19. A major reason why the family continues to be a social institution in transition is _____

- A its newness.
- B its interdependence with technology.
- C its lack of variation.
- D its unusual lack of functions.

20. A woman's ability to plan her pregnancies has _____

- A not changed family life.
- B no relationship to family life.
- C revolutionized family life.
- D changed gender roles but not family life.

21. When firmly established, social stratification contributes to social _____

- A confusion.
- B instability.
- C ambiguity.
- D stability.

22. In an estate system, the position of an individual in society is nearly always _____

- A inherited from parents.
- B based on achievement.
- C rotated each year.
- D subject to annual renewal.

23. Caste _____

- A is a rigid class distinction based on birth or wealth.
- B systems are flexible class systems.
- C refers to a system of stratification first developed in feudal Europe.
- D systems are never clear-cut distinctions.

24. The combination of hierarchies – education, occupation, and income – forms an individual's _____

- A mental IQ.
- B personality hierarchy.
- C socio economic status.
- D level of intelligence.

25. Karl Marx divided the populations of industrial societies into _____

- A four classes.
- B one equal class.
- C bourgeoisie and proletariat social classes.
- D technical and non-technical groups.

26. Max Weber argued that the basis of class was _____
- A property alone.
 - B prestige alone.
 - C power and influence.
 - D property, prestige and power.
27. What type of social stratification system is based on occupation such that families typically perform the same type of work from generation to generation?
- A Superstructure.
 - B Open system.
 - C Class system.
 - D Caste system.
28. Which of the following theorists popularize political theory?
- A Aristotle.
 - B Douglas.
 - C Comte.
 - D Durkheim.
29. Democracy, the rule of the people, is rooted in the writings of _____
- A George Washington.
 - B Thomas Jefferson.
 - C John Locke.
 - D Aaron Burr.
30. Communist theory views government as a _____
- A positive good.
 - B necessary protector of civilization.
 - C necessary evil.
 - D unnecessary evil.

31. In the early 2000s, democracy was the form of government in about _____
- A 70% of the countries of the world.
 - B 10% of the countries of the world.
 - C 30% of the countries of the world.
 - D 90% of the countries of the world.
32. The concept of the individual as a rational being, equal to all others is a primary idea of _____
- A totalitarianism.
 - B democracy.
 - C authoritarian autocracy.
 - D autocracy.
33. Democracy demands that people _____
- A obey their leader without question.
 - B establish a ruling elite who will make the best choices for all.
 - C exercise sovereign authority over themselves.
 - D never compromise in legislation.
34. The form of government in which the society is ruled by a powerful leader or his/her clique that forbids all threats to its position is called _____
- A a democracy.
 - B a liberal democracy.
 - C an authoritarian autocracy.
 - D a totalitarian autocracy.
35. Nazism is an example of ideology underlying _____
- A democracy.
 - B parliamentary democracy.
 - C totalitarian rule.
 - D oligarchy.

Section B

1. What are the THREE (3) major types of social stratification? How do they differ (*berbeza*) from one another?
(15 marks)

2. Explain what is meant by “Culture holds society together”.
(15 marks)

3. Choose and explain any ONE (1) of the following political philosophers’ views of society.
 - a) Thomas Hobbes
 - b) John Locke
 - c) Jean Jacques Rousseau(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

Psikologi Kontemporari
(Contemporary Psychology)

SSF 1023

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 50	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: DP A, B & C Ex-CAIS, DK 1, DK 2, DK 6 & DK 7 Kampus Timur	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Tan Boon Seng		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
1. Section A: Choose and answer THREE questions only.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in ENGLISH or MALAY.

Section A

1. Describe the THREE (3) stages in Operant Conditioning by giving an appropriate example.
(10 marks)
2. Based on your understanding of the Working Memory Model by Baddeley (2001), explain how information are stored in our memory after learning. Give an example to illustrate your answer.
(10 marks)
3. Describe ONE (1) compliance technique. Show how a peer group can use this to exert influence on a teenager's behavior.
(10 marks)
4. Describe the Excitation Transfer Theory of Aggression (Zillmann, Katcher, & Milavsky, 1972) and the conditions required to produce aggressive behaviors. Give an example.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss how an individual develops a negative attitude towards men who wear heavy jewelry.
(20 marks)
2. Discuss why people with Hardy Personality are more resistant to stress.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia
(Introduction to Malaysian Social History)

SSF 1033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 10.45 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: CTF3 – BS 4, BS 5 BS 6, FSS TMM 1 & TMM 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 45 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Madya Datu Hj. Sanib bin Hj. Said		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	: 33722		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: COMPULSORY objective questions.
Section B: COMPULSORY question.
Section C: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the booklet and OMR provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Bahagian A/Section A

(10 markah/marks)

1. Ibu negeri Sarawak kuno yang mungkin telah wujud pada abad ke-7 ialah / *The old capital of Sarawak that was founded in the 7th century could be*
 - A. Kuching
 - B. Pusa
 - ☒ C. Santubong
 - D. Kabong

2. Siapakah para penentang pemerintahan penjajah Brooke di Sarawak? / *Who fought against Brooke colonial rule in Sarawak?*
 - ☒ A. Datu Patinggi Ali, Datu Patinggi Gapur, Rentap, Sharip Masahor
 - B. Datu Patinggi Abdul Gafur, Rentap, Sharip Masahor
 - C. Rentap, Datu Patinggi Abdul Rahman Yakub, Datu Patinggi Ali
 - D. Datu Patinggi Tun Ahmad Zaidi, Datu Patinggi Ali, Raja Muda Hashim

3. Siapakah yang terlibat dalam Perjanjian 1819 mengenai pengambilan Singapura oleh Syarikat Hindia Timur? / *Who were involved in the 1819 Treaty for the acquisition of Singapura by the East India Company?*
 - A. Temenggong Hussein, Sultan Abdul Rahman, Stamford Raffles
 - B. Temenggong Ibrahim, Temenggong Hussin, Farquhar
 - C. Temenggong Sri Maharaja, Tengku Hussein, Stamford Raffles
 - ☒ D. Stamford Raffles, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Temenggong Hussein

4. Apakah kegiatan utama orang Cina di Tanah Melayu semasa zaman penjajahan British selepas tahun 1874. / *What was the main activity of the Chinese in the Malay states during the British colonization after 1874?*
 - ☒ A. Perlombongan bijih timah / *tin mining*
 - B. Pembalakan / *timber extraction*
 - C. Perikanan lautan dalam / *Deep sea fishing*
 - D. Pencetakan / *Printing*

5. Siapakah yang memimpin kebangkitan menentang penindasan Syarikat Berpiagam Borneo Utara mulai tahun 1894? / *Who led the struggle against the exploitation of the British North Borneo Chartered Company in Sabah beginning in 1894?*
 - ☒ A. Pengiran Muhamad Salleh
 - B. Mat Salleh
 - ☒ C. Tun Mustapha
 - D. Dato Stephen Fuad

6. Mengapakah *Malayan Union* ditentang kuat oleh penduduk negeri-negeri Melayu? / *Why was the Malayan Union strongly opposed by the people of the Malay states?*
- A. Sultan kehilangan kuasa/ *the sultans lost their power*
 - B. Kewarganegaraan dimudahkan/ *a relax policy on granting citizenship*
 - C. Kuasa negeri dihapuskan/ *states lost their power*
 - ☒ D. Semua di atas./ *All of the above*
7. Nyatakan bentuk keganasan komunis semasa Darurat di Tanah Melayu dari tahun 1948 hingga 1960./ *Indicate the communist methods of terror during the Emergency from 1948 to 1960.*
- A. Membakar rumah/ *burnt houses*
 - B. Menyerang hendap anggota keselamatan/ *ambushed security forces*
 - C. Menculik dan membunuh/ *kidnapped and killed*
 - ☒ D. Semua di atas./ *All of the above.*
8. Dalam Perlembagaan 1957 nama rasmi negara ini dalam Bahasa Melayu ialah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu manakala dalam Bahasa Inggeris ialah: / *In the 1957 Constitution the official name of the federation in Malay was the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu while in English it was known as:*
- A. Federation of Malayland
 - ☒ B. Federation of Malaya
 - C. Federation of British Malaya
 - D. Federation of Malay States
9. Siapakah tokoh-tokoh yang terlibat dalam perjuangan kemerdekaan pada tahun 1957?/ *Who were the leaders that took part in the struggle for independence in 1957?*
- A. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tan Cheng Lock, V.T. Sambanthan
 - B. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tan Chee Koon, V. Manikavasagam
 - C. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Dr. Mahathir Muhamad, Samy Vellu
 - ☒ D. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tun Abdul Razak, Tan Cheng Loke

10. Siapakah Gabenor Sarawak dan Ketua Menteri Sarawak yang pertama selepas pembentukan Persekutuan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. / *Who was the first Governor and the first Chief Minister of Sarawak after the formation of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963?*

A. Tun Abdul Rahman Yakub, Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib Mahmud
B. Tun Abang Hj. Openg bin Abang Sapiee, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan
C. Tun Datuk Patinggi Ahmad Zaidi Adruce Mohd. Nor, Stephen Kalong Ningkan
D. Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Dato James Wong Kim Min

Bahagian B/Section B

1. Salah satu konsep penting dalam sejarah ialah “demi masa dan ruang” yang mungkin mampu memberi pentafsiran *longue duree* masa silam yang lebih baik. Galurkan sejarah negeri Sarawak dalam konteks konsep tersebut.

*One of the important concepts in history is “in time and space” that may give better *longue duree* interpretations of the past.*

Describe the history of Sarawak within the context of this concept.

(15 markah/marks)

Bahagian C/Section C

1. Sejauh manakah anda bersetuju dengan pendapat yang mengatakan bahawa perdagangan rempah-ratus telah mengakibatkan penjajahan kuasa Barat di Kepulauan Melayu yang bermula dengan kejatuhan Kesultanan Melaka di tangan Portugis pada tahun 1511. Terangkan jawapan anda.

To what extent do you agree with the opinion that spice trade was responsible for the colonization of the Malay Archipelago by Western powers that started with the fall of the city of Melaka to the Portuguese in 1511. Explain your answer.

(15 markah/marks)

2. Bincangkan TIGA (3) kesan pemberotakan komunis di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan di Sarawak selepas Perang Dunia Kedua sehingga kelahiran Persekutuan Malaysia pada tahun 1963.

Discuss THREE (3) effects of the communist rebellion in the Federation of Malaya and Sarawak after the Second World War until the birth of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963.

(15 markah/marks)

3. Bincangkan TIGA (3) Artikel dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Malaysia yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor tradisional dan sejarah.

Discuss THREE (3) Articles of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia that are influenced by traditional and historical factors.

(15 markah/marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENGANTAR ANTROPOLOGI DAN SOSIOLOGI
(Introduction to Anthropology and sociology)

SSF 1044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 3.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR C FSS BMM 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Gusni Saat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the provided OMR form.

1. Anthropology and sociology is a systematic study of _____
 - A. human society.
 - B. individual behavior.
 - C. culture of human society.
 - D. traditional community.

2. The “subject matter” of anthropology and sociology is _____
 - A. human society.
 - B. political organization.
 - C. social relations.
 - D. social organization.

3. The “niche area” of anthropology and sociology in society is _____
 - A. human society.
 - B. social problems.
 - C. social relationships.
 - D. individual problems.

4. The main reason for anthropology/sociology is interested of the study of social relationships is to _____
 - A. know the pattern and its consequences.
 - B. make the society better.
 - C. understand social actions.
 - D. to examine social behaviors.

5. According sociological perspectives the source of social problems is _____
 - A. social contradictions.
 - B. social inequality.
 - C. negative impact of social relations.
 - D. social disorder.

6. “Social order” is a sociological laws that directly or indirectly control individual behavior in _____
 - A. everyday life.
 - B. basis of legal social order.
 - C. basis of cultural social order.
 - D. community life.

7. Society mainly refers to _____

- A. a complex of social relationships in a social system.
- B. groups and individuals.
- C. institution and groups.
- D. state.

8. "Social fact" is _____

- A. a power outside of people that controls their way of behavior.
- B. an individual who controls power that complicated to understand compared to the social order.
- C. a social determinant.
- D. both A and B.

9. There are three sources of social facts namely _____

- A. ideas, mind and action.
- B. consciousness, ideas and feeling.
- C. ideas, feeling and way of behavior.
- D. self-control.

10. Society is assumed as a social system because _____

- A. it was established based on multi social components.
- B. all parts of social components discharge their task in order to make the society functions.
- C. it has a fixed law.
- D. both A and B.

11. Many earlier anthropologists and sociologists believed that all human societies developed lineally through simple to complex society. In this regard they treat _____

- A. industrialist societies of Western Europe as a modern society.
- B. native societies of British colonies as the ones remain at the earlier stage.
- C. rural community to progress towards modernity.
- D. both A and B.

12. One of the main reasons why earlier industrialised societies in Europe faced social disorder was _____
- A. anomie.
 - B. alienation.
 - C. domination of capitalists.
 - D. both A and B.
13. Main reason for Sociology to emerge as a discipline in Social Sciences is _____
- A. the study of social phenomenon.
 - B. to observe various social issues.
 - C. to study complex social relations.
 - D. to study complex social relations in a modern society.
14. An “iron cage” is about _____
- A. bureaucracy.
 - B. human constituted laws that are used to control themselves.
 - C. members of society agreeing to make laws which they abide to.
 - D. both A and C.
15. “Anomie” is a social phenomenon that refers to _____
- A. social disorder.
 - B. lost norms.
 - C. confusion.
 - D. traditional norms were replaced with modern norms.
16. “Alienation” is a social phenomenon that _____
- A. alienate labors from themselves.
 - B. alienate labors from their products.
 - C. surplus values.
 - D. both A and B.
17. There are two categories of community namely _____
- A. general and rural communities.
 - B. generic and modern communities.
 - C. generic and rural communities.
 - D. business and farming communities.

18. Cohesiveness factor for rural community is _____
- A. blood relations.
 - B. interdependent.
 - C. social classes.
 - D. both A and B.
19. Despite their common niche area of studies, anthropology and sociology still have differences. One of them is _____
- A. case study.
 - B. approach and method of study.
 - C. Study of exotic culture.
 - D. both A and B.
20. "Social world" in anthropological and sociological studies refers to _____
- A. complexity of human behaviors.
 - B. set of human communications.
 - C. complex system of human relationship and its consequences.
 - D. social and physical environment.
21. Karl Marx urged sociologists to study conflicts in society because _____
- A. conflict is a source of social problems.
 - B. conflict is a factor for social change.
 - C. A and B.
 - D. Conflict will bring benefit to society.
22. According to Max Weber a process of rationalization is divided into _____ categories.
- A. three
 - B. five
 - C. four
 - D. two
23. Embodied in social relations are _____
- A. social interactions.
 - B. individual benefits.
 - C. social actions.
 - D. personal views.

24. All persons that are involved in any social relations have their own _____ to achieve.
- A. personal gain
 - B. groups interest
 - C. social actions
 - D. social agenda
25. Anthropology is a discipline in social science and humanities that was developed in the British colonies because _____
- A. they were keen to study modern society.
 - B. they were working with the British colonial administrators.
 - C. the primitive peoples that they were interested to study can be only found in British colonies.
 - D. the modern peoples.
26. The nature of society according to sociology refers to _____
- A. complex system of social relations.
 - B. human behavior.
 - C. state and geo-political boundaries.
 - D. individual interactions.
27. One of the main components of society is _____
- A. community.
 - B. family.
 - C. peoples.
 - D. organization.
28. "Social stratification" is a sociological construct based on _____
- A. the reality of social inequality.
 - B. social conflicts.
 - C. dissatisfaction of lower social classes.
 - D. poverty.
29. Social stratification has been used by sociologists to measure _____
- A. the degree of social differentiation in society.
 - B. level of poverty.
 - C. the number of rich peoples in society.
 - D. the extent of social problems.

30. Anthropology and sociology is a very complex discipline of studies in social sciences due to _____

- A. unpredictable individual behavior.
- B. fixed laws of human society.
- C. no fix laws about social relations.
- D. different people in society.

31. Anthropology is keen to study _____

- A. small group of people.
- B. individual characters.
- C. political power.
- D. social structures.

32. Sociology is keen to study _____

- A. primitive peoples.
- B. modern peoples.
- C. traditional communities.
- D. individual problems.

33. One of the pioneer sociologists is _____

- A. Emile Durkheim.
- B. Adam Smith.
- C. Richard Ricardo.
- D. Sigmund Freud.

34. Two types of cultures are _____

- A. modern and traditional.
- B. globalized and urban.
- C. communication and everyday life.
- D. sub and popular cultures.

35. A cultural trait is divided into _____

- A. non-material and material.
- B. ancient and primitive.
- C. modern and social classes.
- D. material and customs.

36. _____ is based on jungle laws.

- A. A doctrine of laissez faire.
- B. A survival of the fittest.
- C. Capitalist system.
- D. Open market.

37. _____ is about everyday life.

- A. Modern society.
- B. Capitalist productions.
- C. Sociology.
- D. Popular culture.

38. All the statements below are not about anthropology and sociology EXCEPT _____

- A. a knowledge of human psychology.
- B. a knowledge of social mind.
- C. for material culture.
- D. for family matters.

39. One of the sociological/anthropological theories is' _____

- A. surplus values.
- B. symbolic interaction.
- C. Maslow's basic needs.
- D. demographic transition.

40. "Sociology" is the name for science of society that was given by _____

- A. Herbert Spencer.
- B. Emile Durkheim.
- C. Max Weber.
- D. Talcott-Parsons.



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Sains Politik
(Introduction to Political Science)

SSF 1053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 90	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR A & B	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam

Pensyarah
(Lecturer) : Dr Mohd Faisal Syam b. Abdol Hazis
Dr Neilson Ian Mersat

No. Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Briefly explain the following concepts

- (a) Checks and balances (5 marks)
- (b) Two-party system (5 marks)
- (c) Interest groups (5 marks)
- (d) Human rights (5 marks)
- (e) Public policy (5 marks)
- (f) Terrorism (5 marks)
- (g) Totalitarian state (5 marks)
- (h) Diplomacy (5 marks)
- (i) Election (5 marks)
- (j) Authoritarianism (5 marks)

Section B

1. Describe FIVE (5) main functions of political parties and THREE (3) types of party system.
(20 marks)
2. Explain the features that distinguish a unitary from a federal form of government.
(20 marks)
3. Political thinkers have wrestled with the question concerning the origin of the state. Explain THREE (3) theories concerning the origin of the state and FOUR (4) essential elements of the state.
(20 marks)
4. Political socialisation instills in each person the prevailing values of the political system. Explain how the agents of socialization shape a country's political culture.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI DAN MASYARAKAT
(Communication and Society)

SSF 1063 / SSF 1073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: CTF3 – BS4, BS5 BS6, FSS TR13 FSS TR14 & FSS TR15	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Mus Chairil Samani		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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Section A

1. Using Shannon and Weaver (1949) model of communication, discuss what are the strengths and weaknesses of using the model in the context of a telephone conversation between two friends?
(10 marks)
2. Explain how social control of issues propagated in the new and old media can be applied.
(10 marks)
3. Explain the FOUR (4) characteristics of culture.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss agenda setting theory in the dissemination of information during a national election.
(20 marks)
2. State the basic differences between the two prevailing schools of thoughts in communication studies.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

Ekonomi Moden
(Modern Economics)

SSF 1074

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 35	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: CTF 3 BS 4, BS 5, BS 6, FSS TR 13, TR 14 & TR 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Wong Swee Kiong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
 2. Section A: Choose the CORRECT answer and transfer your answer accordingly to the OMR sheet given. Please use 2B pencil only.
Section B: Write your answers CLEARLY in the space provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Efficiency wages _____
 - A. increase productivity and reduce unemployment.
 - B. increase productivity but increase unemployment.
 - C. decrease productivity but reduce unemployment.
 - D. decrease productivity and increase unemployment.

2. Which one of the following examples does not illustrate the principle represented by the saying, "There is no such thing as a free lunch"?
 - A. Ahmad needs to pay his rent and his electric bill.
 - B. Nancy must choose between buying a new flat screen television and buying her textbooks for this semester.
 - C. Kevin must decide between studying for his economics exam and working at his part-time job.
 - D. Lisa can spend her money on a new sweater or a pair of jeans.

3. When the government implements programs such as progressive income tax rates, which of the following is likely to occur?
 - A. Equality is increased and efficiency is increased.
 - B. Equality is increased and efficiency is decreased.
 - C. Equality is decreased and efficiency is increased.
 - D. Equality is decreased and efficiency is decreased.

4. When conducting an open -market purchase, Bank Negara Malaysia _____
 - A. buys government bonds, and in so doing increases the money supply.
 - B. buys government bonds, and in so doing decreases the money supply.
 - C. sells government bonds, and in so doing increases the money supply.
 - D. sells government bonds, and in so doing decreases the money supply.

5. For which of the following individuals would the opportunity cost of going to college be highest?
- A. A promising young mathematician who will command a high salary once she earns her college degree.
 - B. A student with average grades who has never held a job.
 - C. A famous, highly-paid actor who wants to take time away from show business to finish college and earn a degree.
 - D. A student who is the best player on his college basketball team, but who lacks the skills necessary to play professional basketball.
6. In a certain economy, toys and greeting cards are produced, and the economy currently operates on its production possibilities frontier. Which of the following events would allow the economy to produce more toys and more greeting cards, relative to the quantities of those goods that are being produced now?
- A. The economy experiences economic growth.
 - B. There is a technological advance in the toy industry, but the greeting card industry experiences no such advance.
 - C. There is a technological advance in the greeting card industry, but the toy industry experiences no such advance.
 - D. All the above are correct.
7. Suppose an increase in the price of rubber coincides with an advance in the technology of tyre production. As a result of these two events, the demand for tyres _____
- A. decreases, and the supply of tyres increases.
 - B. is unaffected, and the supply of tyres decreases.
 - C. is unaffected, and the supply of tyres increases.
 - D. None of the above is necessarily correct.

8. A Malaysian buys a tea kettle manufactured in China by a company that is owned and operated by Malaysian citizens. In which of the following components of Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is this transaction accounted for?
- A. Consumption and imports.
 - B. Consumption but not imports.
 - C. Imports but not consumption.
 - D. Neither consumption nor imports.
9. US citizens have better nutrition, healthcare, and longer life expectancy than the citizens of Ghana. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this statement?
- A. Average income in the US is higher than the average income in Ghana.
 - B. The US has a higher standard of living than Ghana.
 - C. Productivity in the US is higher than productivity in Ghana.
 - D. All of the above are correct.
10. Assume that Diana buys computers in a competitive market. It follows that _____
- A. Diana has a limited number of sellers to turn to when she buys a computer.
 - B. Diana will find herself negotiating with sellers whenever she buys a computer.
 - C. If Diana buys a large number of computers, the price of computers will rise noticeably.
 - D. None of the above is correct.
11. Currently you purchase 10 frozen pizza per month. You will graduate from college in December, and you will start a new job in January. You have no plans to purchase frozen pizzas in January. For you, frozen pizzas are _____
- A. substitute goods.
 - B. normal goods.
 - C. inferior goods.
 - D. complementary goods.

12. Which of the following demonstrates the law of demand?
- A. After Johnny got increment in his salary, he bought more pairs of stockings at RM6 per pair than he did before the increment.
 - B. Mustafa buys fewer burgers at RM1.75 per burger than at RM2 per burger, other things being equal.
 - C. Davidran buys more donuts at RM0.30 per donut than at RM0.50 per donut, other things being equal.
 - D. Kamal buys fewer Maggi Instant Noodle at RM0.80 per pack after the price of Daddy Instant Noodle falls to RM0.60 per pack.
13. Tom quit his RM65,000 a year corporate lawyer job to open up his own law practice. In Tom's first year in business, his total revenue equaled RM150,000. Tom's explicit cost during the year totalled RM85,000. What is Tom's economic profit for his first year in business?
- A. RM0.
 - B. RM20,000.
 - C. RM65,000.
 - D. RM85,000.
14. Suppose that when the price of rice is RM2.00 per kilogram, farmers can sell 10 million tonnes of the commodity. However, when the price of rice increases to RM3.00 per kilogram, farmers can sell 8 million tonnes. Which of the following statements is true? The demand for rice is _____
- A. income inelastic, so an increase in the price of rice will increase the total revenue of paddy farmers.
 - B. income elastic, so an increase in the price of rice will increase the total revenue of paddy farmers.
 - C. price inelastic, so an increase in the price of rice will increase the total revenue of paddy farmers.
 - D. price elastic, so an increase in the price of rice will increase the total revenue of paddy farmers.

15. Assuming that people can either drink coffee or tea without preference shown to any one of these drinks. Suppose the price of tea fell, which of the four graphs in Figure 1 below would likely represent the market for coffee?

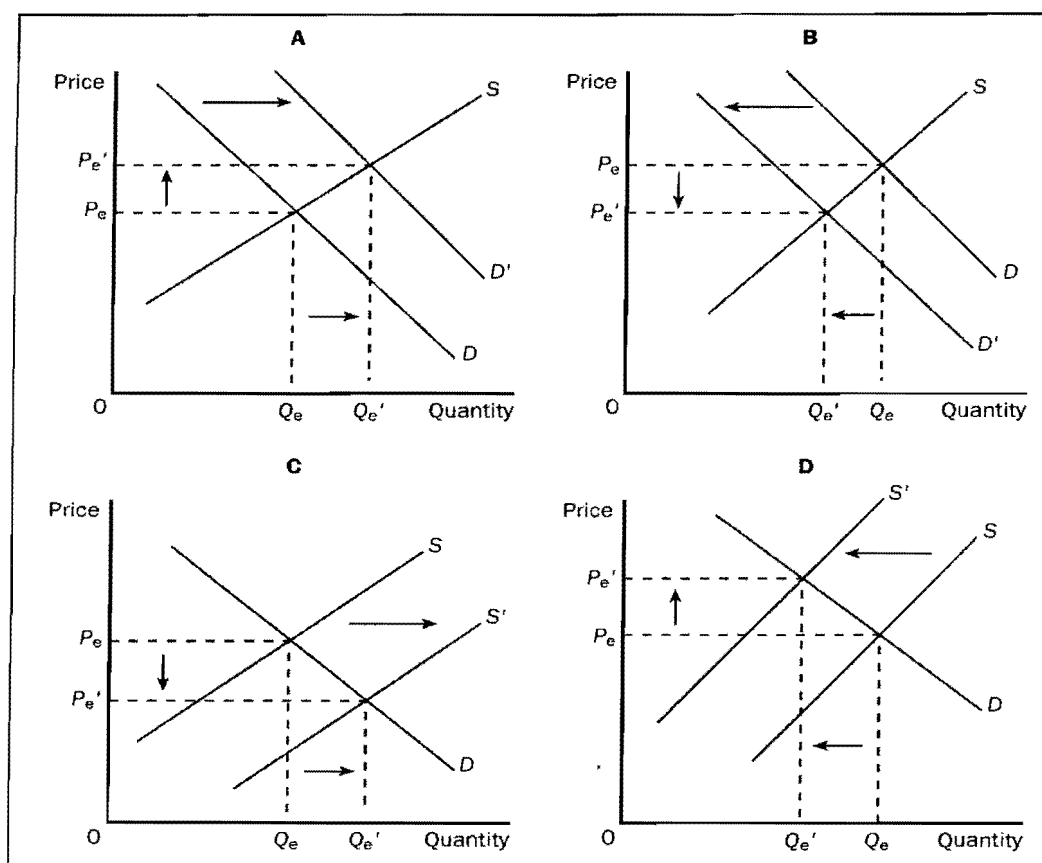


Figure 1

16. Suppose you bought a ticket to a football game for RM30 and that you place a RM35 value on seeing the game. If you lose the ticket, then what is the maximum price you should pay for another ticket? Assume that losing the ticket does not alter how you value it.
- A. RM5.
 - B. RM30.
 - C. RM35.
 - D. RM65.

17. If the minimum wage is currently above the equilibrium wage, then a decrease in the minimum wage that keeps it above the equilibrium wage would _____
- A. increase the surplus of labor.
 - B. reduce the surplus of labor.
 - C. increase the shortage of labor.
 - D. reduce the shortage of labor.
18. Most markets are not monopolies in the real world because _____
- A. firms usually face downward-sloping demand curves.
 - B. supply curves slope upward.
 - C. firms usually equate price with marginal cost.
 - D. there are reasonable substitutes for most goods.
19. International studies of the relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person and quality of life measures such as life expectancy and literacy rates show that larger GDP person is associated with _____
- A. longer life expectancy and a lower percentage of the population that is literate.
 - B. longer life expectancy and a higher percentage of the population that is literate.
 - C. very nearly the same life expectancy and a lower percentage of the population that is literate.
 - D. very nearly the same life expectancy and a higher percentage of the population that is literate.
20. When the consumer price index falls, a typical family _____
- A. has to spend more Ringgit to maintain the same standard of living.
 - B. can spend fewer Ringgit to maintain the same standard of living.
 - C. finds that its standard of living is not affected.
 - D. can save less because they do not need to offset the effects of rising prices.

Section B

You are required to show clearly all calculations involved in deriving your answers.

1. The following table shows the productivity of a worker in an hour in England and Scotland respectively. Answer the following questions based on Table 1 below.

Table 1: Total scarves and sweaters produced by a worker in a hour

Country	Total Production by a Worker in an Hour	
	Scarves	Sweaters
England	50	1
Scotland	40	2

- a. Complete the cells in Table 1a below that shows the opportunity cost of producing one scarf and one sweater by a worker in an hour in England and Scotland. (8 marks)

Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce a scarf and a sweater
In England and Scotland

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce One	
	Scarf	Sweater
England		
Scotland		

- b. In what production does England have the absolute advantage? (1 mark)

- c. If the two countries are to specialize in the production in which they have comparative advantage, which product should Scotland produce? (2 marks)
- _____

2. Refer to Figure 2 below to answer the following questions.

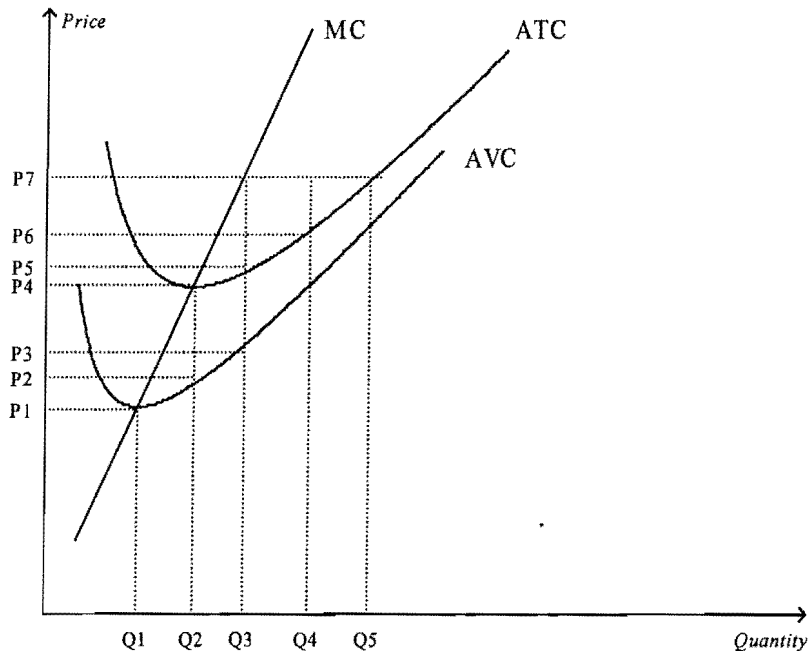


Figure 2

- a. If the market price is at P3, are the individual firms in a competitive industry making positive profit in the short-run? (1 mark)
- _____
- b. If the market price is at P3, do the individual firms in a competitive industry remain in business in the short run? (1 mark)
- _____
- c. If the market price is at P3, label clearly in the diagram (in Figure 2 above) the profit-maximizing or loss-minimizing output level. (2 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

GENDER, ETNISITI DAN KELAS
(Gender, Ethnicity and Class)

SSF 1083

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 10.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: CTF 3 - BS4, BS 5, BS 6, FSS TR6 & FSS TR7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Hew Cheng Sim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
Section A: Write your answers in the OMR form.
Section B: Write your answers in the answer booklet.
2. Answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A (1 mark each)

1. Below are the main arguments of Howard Becker on the household EXCEPT:
 - A. Households maximize the welfare of all its members.
 - B. Household heads allocate resources according to need.
 - C. Households are the sites of conflict and discord.
 - D. Households represent a harmonious collective.

2. All the statements below are true EXCEPT:
 - A. Expenditure patterns are gendered in that women and men spend money in different ways.
 - B. Women frequently spend more hours in domestic labour than men.
 - C. Domestic work is hidden work and therefore unrecognized and unrewarded by society.
 - D. Women's responsibilities for childcare and housework do not affect their employment.

3. The difference between race and ethnicity is that _____
 - A. race is a hierarchy and ethnicity is not.
 - B. race is based on biology and ethnicity on cultural practices.
 - C. race is often a cause of conflict but ethnicity is not.
 - D. race is about majority groups while ethnicity is about minority groups.

4. Racial categorization results in _____
 - A. unity amongst people of different races.
 - B. differentiation between people according to cultural characteristics.
 - C. prejudice and discrimination against one social group.
 - D. differentiation between people according to religious differences.

5. The difference between prejudice and discrimination is that _____
 - A. prejudice is a person's views while discrimination refers to actual behavior.
 - B. prejudice leads to scapegoating while discrimination leads to projection.
 - C. prejudice causes more harm than discrimination.
 - D. prejudice is sociological while discrimination is psychological.

6. Ethnocentrism is _____
- A. a displacement of anxiety on another ethnic group.
 - B. marriage within the same ethnic group.
 - C. the creation of the authoritarian personality.
 - D. evaluating the culture of others as being more inferior to one's own.
7. The MOST IMPORTANT reason why assimilation has fallen out of favour as a model of ethnic relations is because _____
- A. it was the model for the 1950s and not the 2000s.
 - B. minority groups enriched the core culture of the majority group.
 - C. the identity of minority groups are wiped out in favour of the majority group.
 - D. assimilation can only work in the United States and Europe.
8. Multiculturalism replaced assimilation for many reasons EXCEPT:
- A. Multiculturalism reflected the reality in many societies
 - B. Multiculturalism is the melting pot of society.
 - C. Multiculturalism respected the rights of minority groups
 - D. Assimilation did not work in many countries.
9. According to Shamsul A. B. (2007), the authority-defined national identity has been challenged by the following groups in Malaysia EXCEPT _____
- A. the UMNO led group.
 - B. the PAS led group.
 - C. the Chinese.
 - D. the Kadazan.
10. Which of the statements below is FALSE?
- A. Strong nationalistic sentiments is not always good.
 - B. Nationalism is difficult to achieve in a young pluralistic society.
 - C. Developing countries need nationalism more than developed countries.
 - D. Malaysia has achieved a united nation state (*Bangsa Malaysia*).

11. Which stratification system best describes contemporary society?
- A. Estate
 - B. Caste
 - C. Class
 - D. Slavery
12. Which statement below best describes social stratification?
- A. The ordering people into layers in society.
 - B. Structured inequalities amongst different groups of people.
 - C. The distribution of resources in society.
 - D. The distribution of power amongst different groups of people.
13. Endogamy is strictly enforced in _____
- A. the caste system.
 - B. the achieved system.
 - C. the ascribed system.
 - D. the class system.
14. Which theorist wrote *Das Capital* (1867) and the *Communist Manifesto* (1848)?
- A. Max Weber
 - B. Erik Olin Wright
 - C. Frank Parkin
 - D. Karl Marx
15. In modern societies, the main bases for differentiation into classes are _____
- A. ownership of property and lifestyle.
 - B. occupation and power.
 - C. ownership of wealth and occupation.
 - D. wealth and power.
16. The two main classes as expounded by Karl Marx are _____
- A. proletariat and middle class.
 - B. bourgeoisie and proletariat.
 - C. bourgeoisie and professionals.
 - D. lumpen proletariat and petite bourgeoisie.

17. According to Karl Marx, the relationship between the classes is one of _____
- A. exploitation.
 - B. surplus value.
 - C. capital.
 - D. surcharge.
18. Which of the formulations below best describes Karl Marx's theory of societal change?
- A. capitalism → feudalism → communism
 - B. slavery → caste → class
 - C. feudalism → capitalism → communism
 - D. communism → socialism → capitalism
19. In which stratification system is a person's position in society ASCRIBED?
- A. Caste
 - B. Class
 - C. Slavery
 - D. Estate
20. Although Max Weber agreed with Karl Marx that class is founded on objective economic conditions, he elaborated with additional concepts. These concepts include _____
- A. status and power.
 - B. skills and means of production.
 - C. status and lifestyle.
 - D. status and party.
21. Which of the following statements about most Asian societies is true?
- A. The class structure has flattened and become more equal.
 - B. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened.
 - C. The distribution of wealth and income is increasingly egalitarian.
 - D. The class structure is constantly changing.

22. The working class in Marxian theory refers to _____

- A. anyone that works.
- B. the bourgeoisie.
- C. blue-collar workers.
- D. white-collar workers.

Section B

1. The class stratification system differs from the other systems such as slavery, castes and estates in FOUR (4) major ways. What are they?
(4 marks)
2. For a long time, the study of stratification was gender blind. Heads of households who often presumed to be male and only their class position was taken into account. Why is it important to include women in the analysis? Give THREE (3) reasons.
(3 marks)
3. Use the example of a family to explain intergenerational upward social mobility.
(1 mark)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL
(Statistics for Social Sciences)

SSF 1093 / SSF 2053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: CTF3 - BS4, BS5, BS6, FSS TMM 1 & FSS TMM 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer all questions and mark your answers in the OMR sheet provided.
Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only and write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
2. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
3. You are allowed to use the calculator.
4. The statistical table is provided.
5. Graph paper is provided.
6. A list of equations is provided.

Section A

1. Two households are randomly selected and it is observed whether or not they own a telephone answering machine. Which of the following is a simple event?
 - A. Exactly one of them owns a telephone answering machine.
 - B. At least one of them owns a telephone answering machine.
 - C. At most one of them owns a telephone answering machine.
 - D. Neither owns a telephone answering machine.
2. A die is rolled once. The probability of obtaining an odd number is:
 - A. 0.60
 - B. 0.25
 - C. 0.17
 - D. 0.50
3. The conditional probability of event A given that event B has already occurred is written as:
 - A. $P(A \text{ or } B)$
 - B. $P(B|A)$
 - C. $P(A \text{ and } B)$
 - D. $P(A|B)$
4. A woman owns 12 blouses, 7 skirts, and 6 pairs of shoes. She will randomly select one blouse, one skirt, and one pair of shoes to wear on a certain day. The total number of possible outcomes are:
 - A. 84
 - B. 504
 - C. 72
 - D. 42

Questions 5 and 6

Use the following information to answer questions 5 and 6.

Table 1 lists the probability distribution of a discrete random variable x .

Table 1

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(x)$	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.03

5. The probability that x is greater than 3 is:
 - A. 0.67
 - B. 0.24
 - C. 0.57
 - D. 0.43
6. The probability that x assumes a value from 2 to 5 is:
 - A. 0.17
 - B. 0.73
 - C. 0.38
 - D. 0.12
7. The factorial of $(13 - 7)$ is:
 - A. 720
 - B. 21
 - C. 120
 - D. 20

8. For $\lambda = 4.2$, the probability $P(x < 2)$ is:
A. 0.1323 B. 0.2103 C. 0.0780 D. 0.8677
9. Which of the following is an example of a Poisson experiment?
A. Rolling a die 10 times and observing for a number
B. Finding the probability that a salesperson who sells 1 dinner sets per day sells 3 today
C. Tossing a coin 20 times and observing for a head or a tail
D. Drawing without replacement three yellow marbles from a box that contains 7 blue, and 11 yellow marbles
10. For the standard normal distribution, the area to the right of $z = -.78$ is:
A. 0.2177 B. 0.7177 C. 0.7823 D. 0.2823
11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the normal distribution?
A. The total area under the curve is 1.0
B. The curve is symmetric about the mean
C. The value of the mean is 1.0
D. The two tails of the curve extend indefinitely
12. If the area under the standard normal curve from 0 to z is 0.3508 and z is positive, then z is:
A. 1.00 B. 1.40 C. 1.04 D. 2.04
13. The mean IQ score of a sample of 64 students selected from a high school is 89 with a standard deviation of 8. The 99% confidence interval for the mean IQ score of all students at this school is:
A. 87.91 to 90.09 B. 86.42 to 91.58 C. 85.23 to 92.77 D. 83.85 to 94.15
14. The t distribution is used to make a confidence interval for the population mean if the population from which the sample is drawn is (approximately) normally distributed, the population standard deviation is not known, and the sample size is:
A. at least 30 B. less than 100 C. less than 30 D. 30 or less
15. The null hypothesis is a claim about _____ that is assumed to _____.
A. population parameter; false until it is declared true
B. a population parameter; true until it is declared false
C. a sample statistic; false until it is declared true
D. a sample statistic; true until it is declared false

16. In a left-tailed test of hypothesis, the sign in the alternative hypothesis is:
- A. not equal to (\neq) B. greater than ($>$) C. less than ($<$) D. less than or equal to (\leq)
17. In a test of hypothesis, the null hypothesis is that the population mean is equal to 24 and the alternative hypothesis is that the population mean is not equal to 24. The test is to be made at the 5% significance level. The critical values of z are:
- A. -2.07 and 2.07 B. -1.65 and 1.65 C. -1.96 and 1.96 D. -2.17 and 2.17
18. Two samples drawn from two populations are independent if the selection of:
- A. one sample from a population is not related to the selection of the second sample from the same population
B. one sample from one population does not affect the selection of the second sample from the second population
C. one sample from a population is related to the selection of the second sample from the same population
D. two samples from the same population have no relation
19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a F distribution?
- A. The F distribution is continuous and skewed to the right
B. The F distribution has two numbers of degrees of freedom: degrees of freedom for the numerator and for the denominator
C. The F distribution has two parameters: the mean and the standard deviation
D. The units of an F distribution are always nonnegative
20. A simple linear regression:
- A. gives a straight line relationship between two variables
B. gives a relationship between two variables that is not of a straight line
C. gives a straight line relationship between three variables
D. contains only two variables

Section B

1. a. The probability that an adult possesses a credit card is 0.70. Two adults are selected at random. What is the probability that the first adult possesses a credit card and the second adult does not possess a credit card? Use a tree diagram to illustrate your answer.
- (2 marks)
- b. The TOEFL scores of all candidates at Sekolah Gasing Terbalik are normally distributed with a mean of 420 and a standard deviation of 40. What is the probability that the score of a randomly selected candidate is between 400 and 480?
- (4 marks)

- c. A random sample of 25 tourists who visited Hawaii this summer spent an average of \$1420 on this trip with a standard deviation of \$285. Assume that the money spent by all tourists who visit Hawaii has an approximate normal distribution. Construct and interpret a 95% confidence interval for the mean expenses of the tourists in Hawaii.

(4 marks)

2. a. In 2010, Bank Negara found that the average number of credit cards owned by a young working adult was 4.09. It was also reported that in a random sample of 132 young working adults taken from different government agencies in Putrajaya, the mean number of credit cards carried was 4.6 and the sample standard deviation was 1.2. Is there convincing evidence that the mean number of credit cards carried by the young working adults from Putrajaya is different from Bank Negara's figure of 4.09? Test the relevant hypotheses with $\alpha = 0.01$.

(5 marks)

- b. Write the null and alternative hypotheses for the following statements.
- The mean length of commercials on Suria FM is different from the mean lengths of commercials on Era FM.
 - The average amount of rubbish thrown by each Malaysian is more than 3 kilograms a day.
 - The mean weight of pineapples produced by Pak Amat's farm is at most 100 kilograms per month.

(3 marks)

- c. In what condition are you required to use Independent Samples *t*-Test in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)? Give ONE (1) example to support your answer.

(2 marks)

3. a. The report "Fatality Facts 2004: Bicycles" (Insurance Institute, 2004) included the following table classifying 715 fatal bicycle accidents according to time of day the accident occurred.

Table 2: Fatal bicycle accidents according to time of day

Time of Day	Number of Accidents
Midnight to 3 a.m.	38
3 a.m. to 6 a.m.	29
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	66
9 a.m. to Noon	77
Noon to 3 p.m.	99
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	127
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	166
9 p.m. to Midnight	113

Do these data support the hypothesis that fatal bicycle accidents are not equally likely to occur in each of the 3-hour time periods used to construct the table? Test the relevant hypotheses using a significance level of 0.05.

(7 marks)

- b. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to examine the starting salary of graduates according to their area of studies: Management Science, Humanities and Science & Technology (S&T). The result of the analysis is as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Starting salary

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4740999.005	2	2370499.502	18.334	.000
Within Groups	1.299E8	1005	129298.775		
Total	1.347E8	1007			

Post Hoc Tests**Starting salary**Duncan^{a, b}

Area of studies	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Mgmt Science	478	1012.49	
Humanities	144		1148.60
S&T	386		1150.28
Sig.		1.000	.958

Write the null and alternative hypotheses for the test above. Based on the tables, what can you say about the mean of the starting salary of the different area of studies?

(3 marks)

4. a. A university counselor wanted to know how the number of hours students spend at work during the semester affects their academic performance. Table 4 gives the number of hours worked per week at jobs by seven students and their grade point average (GPAs).

Table 4: Working hours and GPA

Hours	10	8	20	15	18	5	10
GPA	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.1	4.0	3.6

Plot a scatterplot diagram for Table 4 in the graph paper provided.

(2 marks)

- b. Calculate the correlation coefficient and give your comment about the relationship between work hours and GPAs.

(8 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KAEDAH PENYELIDIKAN SAINS SOSIAL
(Research Methods in Social Sciences)

SSF 2014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR A	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturers)	: Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in ENGLISH ONLY.

Section A

1. Briefly describe THREE (3) features of social science research. (10 marks)
2. Briefly state ALL the sections of a social science research proposal. (30 marks)

Section B

1. Explain the differences between Malaysian population and Research population. Give examples. (15 marks)
2. Explain the reasons why non-probability samples are not easily generalisable. (15 marks)
3. Discuss THREE (3) main differences between qualitative and quantitative research methods. (15 marks)
4. Explain TWO (2) main differences between the Positivist Social Sciences (PSS) and Interpretive Social Sciences (ISS). (15 marks)
5. Discuss the logic behind citations in any academic work. (15 marks)
6. Stating your research limitations is very important for academic studies. Explain with examples. (15 marks)
7. Describe THREE (3) main research ethics. (15 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

TEORI SOSIAL
(Social Theory)

SSF 2034

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi - 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR C	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Parveen Kaur		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH

Section A

1. Auguste Comte discussed the three stages of development in society. Explain these three stages.
(6 marks)
2. How is the study of organism similar to the development of society?
(6 marks)
3. Discuss briefly Herbert Spencer's theory of evolution.
(6 marks)
4. Explain Karl Marx's assertion that the economic structure of society moulds its super structure.
(6 marks)
5. Explain Durkheim's concepts of organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity in relation to society.
(6 marks)

Section B

1. Compare Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx's view on division of labour.
(10 marks)
2. Discuss Max Weber's main arguments in his work "Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism".
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN SOSIAL
(Approaches to Social Inquiry)

SSF 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Sharifah Sophia Wan Ahmad		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: **COMPULSORY**.
Section B: Answer **THREE** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. The Enlightenment was a pivotal period in the shaping of the modern mentality. Discuss this statement.
(10 marks)
2. In what ways was the Enlightenment values disintegrated by the early 20th century?
(10 marks)
3. What are the differences between the term subjectivity and objectivity in social research?
(10 marks)
4. Explain SIX (6) central principles of positivism. Support your explanation with appropriate examples.
(10 marks)
5. Describe the epistemological assumptions that underline the philosophy and methods of feminist research.
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

SOSIOLOGI PEMBANGUNAN
(Sociology of Development)

SSF 3044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 4	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. a. Describe the central feature of Marx's evolutionary approach to social development.
(8 marks)

b. Discuss by providing an example on how this approach has been criticized by neo-Marxists.
(12 marks)
2. Willis (2005) regards non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as the solution to development problems. Discuss the THREE (3) reasons for this argument by giving one example of the state's limitation in facilitating 'development' that the NGOs have redressed.
(20 marks)
3. According to Kassam (2002) ethnodevelopment refers to the rights of indigenous and other marginalized groups to participate in determining their own development. Discuss how ethnodevelopment challenges the Eurocentric concept of 'development' in developing countries. Provide ONE (1) example to support your argument.
(20 marks)
4. a. Describe the THREE (3) elements in Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).
(12 marks)

b. Discuss only ONE (1) of the elements by providing a specific example of women's achievements in the economic and political spheres.
(8 marks)
5. Frank (in Harrison, 1991) was a strong critic of the 'Ideal Typical Approach' in sociology of development. Discuss Frank's TWO (2) main arguments against this approach.
(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM
KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA02) - KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSK 2014 / SSK 2013 Teori Komunikasi / <i>Communication Theory</i>	Puan Hjhs Siti Haslina bt. Hj Hussin / Cik Khadijah bt. Mohamad Tuah
2	SSK 2024 / SSK2023 Media Massa / <i>Mass Media</i>	Puan Jamilah bt. Maliki
3	SSK 2034 / SSK 2033 Penulisan Berita / <i>News Writing</i>	Puan Siti Zanariah bt. Ahmad Ishak
4	SSK 3014 / SSK 2063 Komunikasi Pemasaran dan Periklanan / <i>Advertising and Marketing Communication</i>	Cik Khadijah bt. Mohamad Tuah
5	SSK 3024 Penerbitan Korporat / <i>Corporate Publishing</i>	Prof Madya Dr Mus Chairil Samani
6	SSK 3033 / SSK 2043 Komunikasi Antara Manusia / <i>Interpersonal Communication</i>	Puan Hjhs Siti Haslina bt. Hj Hussin
7	SSK 3043 / SSK 3044 Perundangan dan Dasar Komunikasi / <i>Communications Law and Policy</i>	Dr Jeniri b. Amir



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

TEORI KOMUNIKASI
(Communication Theory)

SSK 2014 / SSK 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 70	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR9 & TR10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Hajah Siti Haslina Hussin Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer all questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. What is priming and framing in Agenda-Setting Theory?
(2 marks)
2. Briefly explain the THREE (3) types of organizational narratives.
(6 marks)
3. What is mainstreaming? How can it affect heavy viewers?
(4 marks)
4. In developing intercultural communication competence, Howell (1982) argues that awareness and competence can be thought of as a four-stage process. Briefly explain the process.
(8 marks)
5. Uses and Gratifications Theory is about how people use media to gratify their needs. Explain the needs that audiences seek to gratify by providing an example for each need.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Explain why it is dangerous for a group to be inflicted with Groupthink Theory based on the symptoms of groupthink.
(20 marks)
2. Choose the most appropriate theory to explain the phases of development and disintegration in interpersonal relationships. Include relevant examples.
(20 marks)
3. Give ONE (1) example of a dysfunctional family. Explain the communication process that occurs within the dysfunctional family and how the family can solve its problem and regain its homeostasis condition. Use the axioms and the concept of reframing in the Interactional View Theory.
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

MEDIA MASSA
(Mass Media)

SSK 2024 / SSK 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 6 & TR 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jamilah Maliki		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Briefly explain the followings:
 - a. FIVE (5) basic types of readers.
(5 marks)
 - b. FIVE (5) techniques that are used to promote movies.
(5 marks)
2. According to Vivian (2008), “the mass media don’t tell people what to think as much as tell them what to think about”. Explain what this statement means.
(10 marks)
3. Explain the importance of recorded music to a targeted audience.
(10 marks)
4. Since mass media is pervasive in our everyday lives, describe the effects of mass media on society.
(10 marks)
5. Media literacy begins with an awareness of our media environment. Explain the statement in relation to the principles of media literacy.
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENULISAN BERITA
(News Writing)

SSK 2034 / SSK 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TMM 1	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Zanariah Ahmad Ishak		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer **ALL** questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Jelaskan prinsip-prinsip yang perlu dipatuhi oleh wartawan dalam tugas menulis berita. Penjelasan hendaklah disertai dengan contoh-contoh anda sendiri semasa bertugas sebagai wartawan *Madah Samarahan*.
(10 markah)
2. Anda membuat liputan majlis sambutan Hari Raya anjuran Bahagian Canselori UNIMAS. Tuliskan LIMA (5) kaedah pendulu berita yang berbeza. Sertakan sekali tajuk berita.
(10 markah)
3. Huraikan peranan ketua editor, editor, subeditor dan wartawan dalam memelihara hak kebebasan bersuara tanpa mengira ideologi politik sesuatu akhbar.
(10 markah)
4. Tuliskan DUA (2) berita iaitu sebuah berita biasa dan sebuah berita pesona (*human interest news*) berdasarkan senario berikut:

Anda merupakan pelajar Kajian Komunikasi yang juga menjadi wartawan sambilan *Utusan Borneo/The Borneo Post*. UNIMAS telah mengumumkan cuti khas selama empat hari (25 Oktober – 28 Oktober 2011) kepada pelajar India sempena sambutan Deepavali. Arahan tersebut dikeluarkan oleh Timbalan Naib Canselor (Akademik dan Antarabangsa) UNIMAS, Prof Dr Fatimah Abang.

(15 markah)

5. Bincangkan Akta Penerbitan dan Mesin Cetak 1984 dalam konteks kebebasan bersuara di Malaysia.

(15 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI PEMASARAN DAN PERIKLANAN
(Advertising and Marketing Communication)

SSK 3014 / SSK 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2010/2011
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 9 & TR 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Define reach and frequency in media strategies. (2 marks)
2. Briefly explain the categories of newspaper advertising. (6 marks)
3. Briefly explain with examples the different types of corporate advertising. (6 marks)
4. Illustrate the FOUR (4) stages in producing a layout for a print advertisement. (8 marks)
5. Briefly describe FOUR (4) of the differences between public relations and advertising. (8 marks)

Question 6 is based on the advertisements below.



OH, LOLA!
MARC JACOBS

(a)



DAISY
MARC JACOBS

EAU SO FRESH

(b)

6. In November 2011, a perfume advertisement for Marc Jacobs featuring Dakota Fanning has been banned in the United Kingdom for being “sexually provocative”. The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) received several complaints after seeing Dakota posing with an oversize bottle of fragrance between her legs (a).

In the “FEMALE” Malaysia magazine (November 2011), a similar pose of the same brand appeared without any protest (b).

Discuss the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the Marc Jacob’s advertisements from the ethical and cultural aspects of advertising.

(15 marks)

7. Discuss the pros and cons of the social aspects of advertising that critics and advertisers often argue about.

(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENERBITAN KORPORAT
(Corporate Publishing)

SSK 3024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Madya Dr Mus Chairil Samani		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. You are the publication director of a publishing outfit. The top management has asked you to relook at the publishing process in your company. Elaborate the evaluating process that you will use to revamp your publishing processes.
(10 marks)

2. Design enhances the message. Describe.
(10 marks)

3. Writing, Editing and Design (WED), and linear are two different approaches to publishing. Explain.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the FIVE (5) dominant personalities of typefaces.
(20 marks)

2. Illustrate the FIVE (5) principles of design.
(20 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI ANTARA MANUSIA
(Interpersonal Communication)

SSK 3033/SSK 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi-11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Hjh Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Maznah has never really experienced a serious love relationship, and would like to find one. Explain to Maznah the SIX (6) stages of interpersonal relationships.
(6 marks)
2. Differentiate between enculturation and acculturation by providing examples of each.
(4 marks)
3. Briefly explain the FIVE (5) basic styles of engaging in interpersonal conflict.
(5 marks)
4. Do you think nonverbal messages are more important than verbal messages? Discuss.
(15 marks)
5. Critically discuss how gender affects self-disclosure.
(15 marks)
6. How would you describe your own family in terms of the characteristics of primary relationships and family; the most often used communication pattern; and the rules that are most important to your family?
(15 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PERUNDANGAN DAN DASAR KOMUNIKASI
(Communication Law and Policy)

SSK 3043 / SSK 3044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 6 & TR 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer **THREE** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in Malay or English.

1. The Internal Security Act (ISA) 1960 is a preventive law originally enacted as a temporary measure to fight communist activities.
 - a. Briefly explain the Government's reasons for retaining the Internal Security Act (ISA) 1960 in the past.
(5 marks)
 - b. Explain the reasons why ISA should be abolished.
(10 marks)
2. One major exception to the principle of copyright protection and infringement is the fair use doctrine. Explain FOUR (4) factors related to fair use as stipulated under the Copyright Act 1987.
(15 marks)
3. Not all disparaging remarks about a person amount to a tort of libel.
 - a. Discuss the SIX (6) elements of libel that a plaintiff must prove in order to win a case against a media organization or individual communicator
(10 marks)
 - b. Briefly explain the mitigations normally used by the defendant under the Defamation Act 1957.
(5 marks)
4. The Printing Presses and Publications Act (PPPA) 1984 is a grave threat to 'freedom of press' and to 'freedom of speech and expression'. Discuss various actions taken by the Minister of Home Affairs since the act was enacted.
(15 marks)
5. The Sedition Act 1948, The Internal Security Act (ISA) 1960 and the Official Secrets Act (OSA) 1972 were used by the Government to stifle legitimate opposition, to silence critics, to intimidate bloggers and to create a general climate of fear. Argue.
(15 marks)
6. Contempt of court is entrenched in our justice system so that the course of justice is not interfered with. Discuss TWO (2) types of contempt of court and the elements that constitutes a contempt.
(15 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM KAJIAN
HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI &
PERBURUHAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA12) -
KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI & PERBURUHAN

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSB 2013 Ekonomi Perburuhan / <i>Labour Economics</i>	Dr Goy Siew Ching
2	SSB 2034 / SSB 2043 Sosiologi Kerja / <i>Sociology of Work</i>	Prof Datuk Dr Abdul Rashid Abdullah / Encik Kelvin Egay
3	SSB 2073 Hubungan Industri dan Sumber Manusia / <i>Industrial Relations and Human Resources</i>	Puan Tracy Peter Samat
4	SSB 3024 Perlakuan Organisasi / <i>Organizational Behavior</i>	Puan Dayang Asmah bt. Awang Hamdan
5	SSB 3034 Hubungan Industri Bandingan / <i>Comparative Industrial Relations</i>	Encik Awang Ideris b. Awang Daud
6	SSB 3044 / SSB 3043 Perundingan dan Penyelesaian Konflik Pengurusan Pekerja / <i>Labour Management Negotiations and Conflict Resolution</i>	Puan Dayang Asmah bt. Awang Hamdan
7	SSB 3083 / SSB 2023 Ekonomi Politik / <i>Political Economics</i>	Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI PERBURUHAN
(Labour Economics)

SSB 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 9 & FSS TR 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Goy Siew Ching		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer ALL questions. 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. 'More than 200 people were killed and 1,000 were injured in a powerful 7.2 magnitude earthquake which hit southeastern Turkey; many of the victims were in the town of Ercis, where dozens of buildings had fallen' (The Star, 24 October 2011).

Using a diagram of labour demand and labour supply, briefly explain the impact of natural disaster on the employment and wage in the labour market of Turkey.

(5 marks)

2. A monopsonist is currently paying its 1,000 workers RM5.00 an hour. Its marginal wage (factor) cost, however, is at RM6.00 an hour.

- a. Using an appropriate diagram, indicate the initial equilibrium in the labour market. Label your diagram properly.

(3 marks)

- b. In the same diagram, show the effect of a mandated minimum wage of RM5.50 on the supply curve of labour and its level of employment.

(2 marks)

3. a. Differentiate between primary labour market and secondary labour market.

(4 marks)

- b. Explain how the workers from the secondary sector can 'escape' into the primary sector.

(6 marks)

4. Suppose that schooling (s) is the only variable that affects earnings. The following equations describe the weekly salaries of male (m) and female (f) workers:

$$W_m = 700 + 100s$$

$$W_f = 400 + 80s$$

Suppose further that men, on average, have 15 years of schooling and women have 12 years of schooling.

- a. What is the gender wage differential in the labor market?

(4 marks)

- b. Using the residual approach, calculate how much of this wage differential is due to discrimination and difference in schooling respectively.

(6 marks)

5. "If all workers were identical in every respect, mobility is costless as well as information is perfect in the market, we would expect to observe that equilibrium wage would be equal across occupations". Do you agree with this statement? Discuss.

(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

SOSIOLOGI KERJA
(Sociology of Work)

SSB 2034 / SSB 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1. Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 13 TR 14 & TR 15	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Profesor Datuk Dr Abdul Rashid Abdullah & Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Dictionary is provided.4. Write your answer either in ENGLISH or BAHASA MELAYU.
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Section A

1. How does the “separation of conception and execution” in the production process affect labor organization?
(5 marks)
2. What is **social division of labor** and how is it different from **technical division of labor**?
(5 marks)
3. Explain the concept of “bureaucratic dysfunction” and give one example of a bureaucratic dysfunction.
(5 marks)
4. A worker’s orientation to work makes him/her think and act in particular ways with regard to work. Briefly explain this statement.
(5 marks)
5. List the THREE (3) approaches to the analysis of skill mentioned by Noon and Blyton (1997)
(5 marks)
6. Ditton (1979) says workers manipulate their working time in TWO (2) ways. Briefly explain.
(5 marks)
7. Briefly explain TWO (2) methods how workers are alienated.
(5 marks)
8. Eisenberg and Lazarsfeld (1938) say that individual experiences THREE (3) stages in unemployment. What are these stages?
(5 marks)

Section B

1. Bilton et al. (1987) says that class has clear boundaries which can be defined by the concepts of “social closure” and “social reproduction”. Discuss the differences in the “social closure” and “social reproduction” in the middle class and working class.
(30 marks)
2. Describe the dual-labor market theory that claims the market for labor would disadvantage women and discuss the TWO (2) arguments on the women’s disadvantaged position at workplace.
(30 marks)
3. Explain how work and labor has been transformed under industrial-capitalism.
(30 marks)
4. F.W. Taylor (1911) published The Principles of Scientific Management which became the basis of a management paradigm known as Scientific Management. Describe Taylor’s Scientific Management paradigm and explain his assumptions about the nature of workers (labor).
(30 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI DAN SUMBER MANUSIA
(Industrial Relations and Human Resources)

SSB 2073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1. Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 9 & TR 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Tracy Peter Samat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. You can write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Describe each of the following concepts with an example.
 - a. Industrial relations (5 marks)
 - b. Human resources (5 marks)
2. Explain the following methods used in settling industrial dispute.
 - a. Conciliation (5 marks)
 - b. Arbitration (5 marks)
3. Explain the following methods used in training and development program.
 - a. Mentoring and coaching (5 marks)
 - b. Job rotation (5 marks)
 - c. Classroom program (5 marks)
 - d. Computer-based learning (5 marks)

Section B

1. Briefly discuss FOUR (4) major factors why employees join trade union in the organization / industry. (20 marks)
2. a. Briefly describe the FIVE (5) steps in their correct sequence in organizing systematic training program of an organization. (10 marks)

b. Discuss any FOUR (4) factors that can affect the training and development program in the organization. (10 marks)

3. a. Compare and contrast between performance management and performance appraisal.
(10 marks)
- b. Discuss any FOUR (4) methods used in performance appraisal.
(10 marks)
4. a. Briefly explain the THREE (3) definitions purported by Kwesi Amponsah-Tawiah (2011) in defining Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).
(10 marks)
- b. Discuss the importance of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) to an employee.
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PERLAKUAN ORGANISASI
(Organizational Behavior)

SSB 3024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dayang Asmah bt. Awang Hamdan		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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Section A

1. Define the following terms:

- a. Psychological contract
- b. The Person-Job Fit
- c. Burnout

(6 marks)

2. Define the following personality traits:

- a. Agreeableness
- b. Conscientiousness
- c. Managing emotions

(6 marks)

3. Briefly explain how reduction of noise and better informal communication can help overcome communication breakdown in organizations.

(8 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the relationships between group composition, group size and group norms and performance in organizations.

(20 marks)

2. Discuss TWO (2) advantages and disadvantages of teams that can result from a team-based environment.

(20 marks)

3. a. Compare and contrast influence and power.

(4 marks)

b. Briefly explain reward power, coercive power and expert power. In your opinion, which type of power is unfavorable?

(16 marks)

4. a. Describe a circumstance in which a person serves as a leader as well as a manager.

(5 marks)

b. Discuss THREE (3) types of leader behavior that can influence subordinates expectancies.

(15 marks)

5. a. Explain THREE (3) basic forces in organizations.

(15 marks)

b. In your opinion, which one of the above basic forces is most powerful and why?

(5 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI BANDINGAN
(Comparative Industrial Relations)

SSB 3034

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2011
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR1	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Ideris bin Awang Daud		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. You can write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Some research works have shown that national culture is the main predictor of the characteristics of the industrial relations systems. Discuss your answer by providing relevant empirical evidence(s).
(25 marks)

2. Explain how the two conceptual frameworks that are based on the biological science- the evolutionary model of gradual adaptation, and the contrasting punctuated equilibrium theory are used to understand industrial relations transformation. Your answer must include evidences coming from any of these countries: Sweden, South Africa, New Zealand, and the United States.
(25 marks)

3. "The most salient constraints facing industrial relations systems in Asia have shifted from those of maintaining labor peace and stability in the early stages of industrialization to those of increasing both numerical and functional flexibility in the 1980s and 1990s". Explain using evidences drawn from any two of the following countries: Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, and China, to sustain this argument.
(25 marks)

Section B

1. Based on an article by Frenkel and Kuruvilla (2002), discuss the interplay among three different logics of action: the logic of competition, the logic of industrial peace, and the logic of employment-income protection in determining the employment relations patterns in any given nation.
(25 marks)

2. With reference to an article by Frenkel and Peetz (1998), compare the impacts of globalization on three substantive industrial relations elements: wages, labor utilization, and industrial conflict in China, Malaysia, and South Korea.
(25 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PERUNDINGAN DAN PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK
PENGURUSAN PEKERJA**
(Labour Management Negotiations and Conflict Resolution)

SSB 3044 / SSB 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dayang Asmah bt. Awang Hamdan		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Briefly explain how the following perceptual distortions occur in a negotiation process. Choose any TWO (2).

- a) Stereotyping
- b) Halo effects
- c) Selective perception
- d) Projection

(10 marks)

2. Describe the FIVE (5) best practices to improve negotiation skills.

(15 marks)

3. Explain THREE (3) major types of power as identified by Raven (1959).

(15 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss how negotiation creates positive and negative emotions and their implications to the negotiation process.

(20 marks)

2. Explain how to improve communication in negotiation and TWO (2) key aspects that negotiator must attend to simultaneously.

(20 marks)

3. a. Explain the consequences of unethical conduct during a negotiation process.

(10 marks)

b. If you were negotiator, how do you deal with other party who uses deceptive tactics.

(10 marks)

4. Discuss the influences of culture in global negotiation context.

(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI POLITIK
(Political Economy)

SSB 3083 / SSB 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1. Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: **COMPULSORY** question.
Section B: Choose and answer **TWO** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

Section A

1. Economic society faces two key tasks and has relied on three approaches when resolving the basic economic problem. Elaborate on these tasks and compare the effectiveness of these approaches.
(50 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the similarities and differences between Capitalism and Socialism.
(25 marks)
2. Discuss the important roles and responsibilities of governments in a liberal capitalist economic system.
(25 marks)
3. Knowledge and technology is the basis of wealth and power. Explain.
(25 marks)
4. Explain the development policies Japan, Korea and Taiwan adopted that ensured their rapid emergence as newly industrialized countries.
(25 marks)
5. Discuss the various issues that threaten the sustainability of capitalism in the 21st Century.
(25 marks)
6. Explain the factors led to the emergence of capitalism from feudalism.
(25 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM KAJIAN
ANTARABANGSA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA15) - KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSA 2014 / 2013 Pengenalan Hubungan Antarabangsa / <i>Introduction to International Relations</i>	Puan Noor'ain b. Aini
2	SSA 2024 / SSA 2023 Analisis Dasar Luar dan Hubungan Antarabangsa / <i>Foreign Policy Analysis and International Relations</i>	Dr Lucy Sebli Seidelson
3	SSA 2033 Hubungan Antarabangsa: Teori dan Amalan / <i>International Relations: Theory and Practice</i>	Dr Ahmad Nizar b. Ya'akub
4	SSA 3014 / SSA 2083 Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa / <i>Introduction to International Law</i>	Puan Noor'ain b. Aini
5	SSA 3024 / SSA 2093 Politik ASEAN / <i>ASEAN Politics</i>	Dr Poline Bala
6	SSA 3033 Keselamatan dan Pertahanan Negara / <i>Security and National Defence</i>	Dr Lucy Sebli Seidelson
7	SSA 3044 / SSA 3043 Isu-Isu Semasa Hubungan Antarabangsa / <i>Contemporary Issues in International Relations</i>	Dr Ahmad Nizar b. Ya'akub



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Hubungan Antarabangsa
(Introduction to International Relations)

SSA 2014 / SSA 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR B	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer THREE questions only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Discuss THREE (3) factors which led to the disintegration of the feudal system during the early Renaissance period.
(15 marks)
2. Question 2 refers to Map 1. Discuss TWO (2) consequences of the religious reformation in Europe which took place in the 1520s as depicted in Map 1 below.
(15 marks)

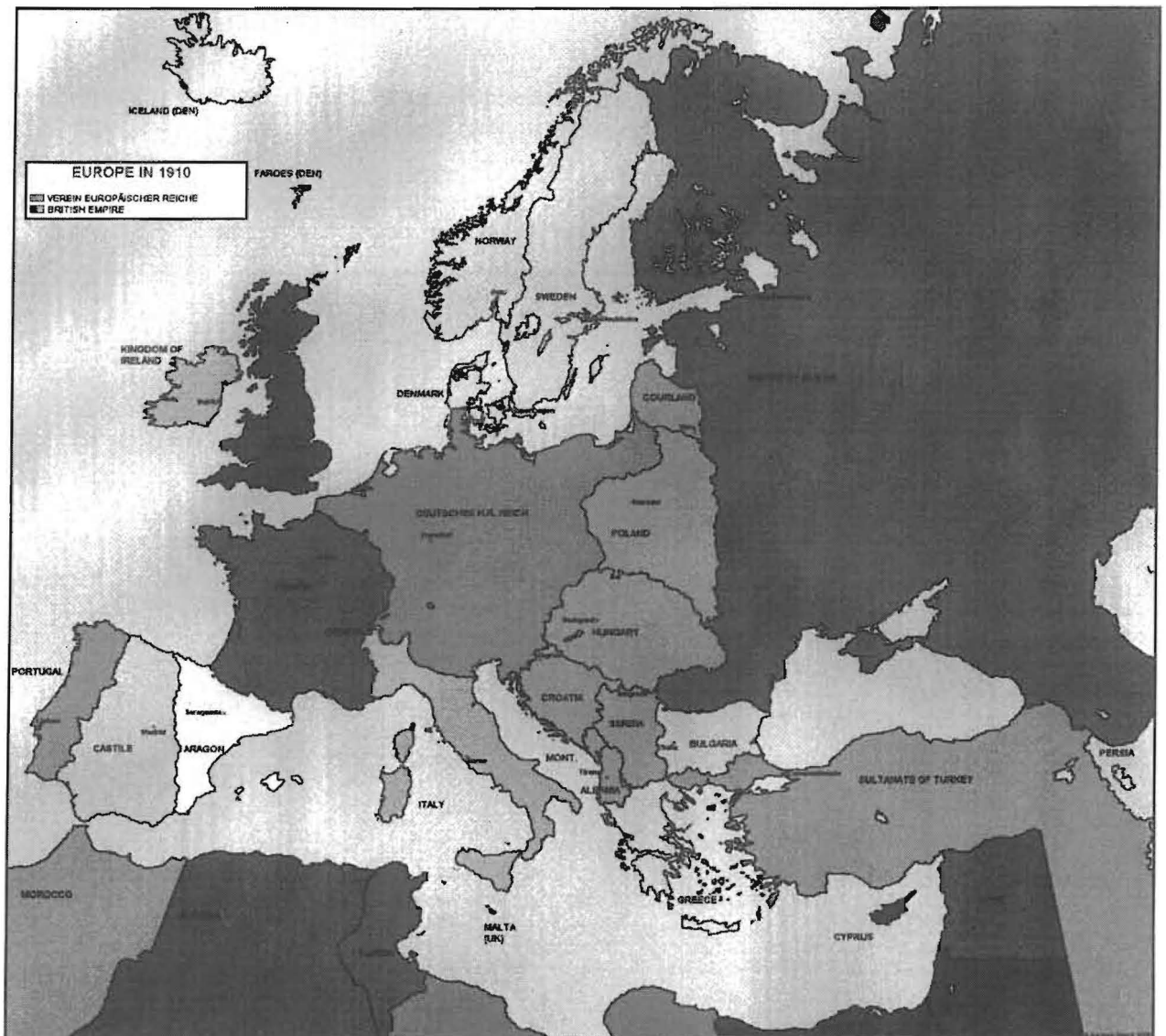
Map 1: Post-Reformation Europe



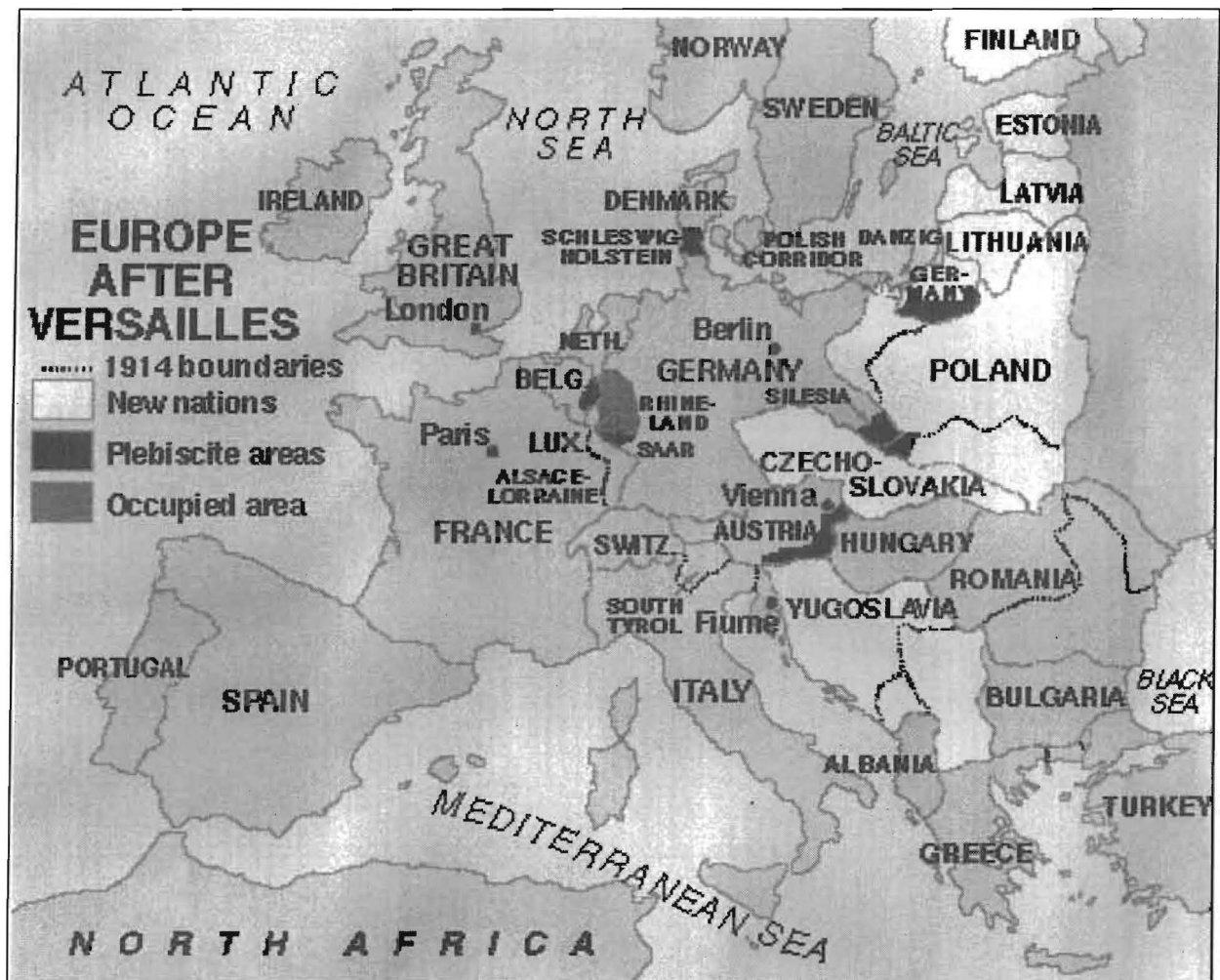
The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.

3. Discuss THREE (3) impacts of the Age of Discovery on the “New World”.
(15 marks)
4. Discuss THREE (3) impacts of the Cold War on the international system.
(15 marks)
5. Question 5 refers to Map 2 and 3. Explain the changes in the political borders of the European countries in the aftermath of World War I (WWI).
(15 marks)

Map 2: Europe in 1910



Map 3: Europe after the Treaty of Versailles (1919)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**ANALISIS DASAR LUAR DAN HUBUNGAN
ANTARABANGSA**
(Foreign Policy Analysis and International Relations)

SSA 2024 / SSA 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 11 & FSS TR 12	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Which diplomatic tools are more effective: sanctions OR military action? Discuss.
(20 marks)
2. Does Foreign Policy Analysis provide a better explanation for the international field of International Relations? Discuss.
(20 marks)
3. What is misperception in Foreign Policy Analysis and how does it affect foreign policy?
(20 marks)
4. Discuss the influence of EITHER public opinion OR interest groups on foreign policy.
(20 marks)
5. Do bureaucracies enhance foreign policy-making in democratic states? Discuss.
(20 marks)
6. Which is more influential in shaping a state's foreign policy: the external environment OR the domestic environment? Discuss.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA: TEORI DAN AMALAN
(International Relations: Theory and Practice)

SSA 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR11 & TR12 Jangka masa : 2 jam (Duration)		
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ahmad Nizar bin Ya'akub		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. List FIVE (5) assumptions of Idealism on human nature and international system.
(10 marks)
2. Discuss the criticisms against Realism on alliance, state and military power.
(10 marks)
3. Discuss the debates between neo-realists and neo-liberalists on anarchy, state goals, capabilities, absolute gains and international co-operation.
(10 marks)
4. From a Liberalist perspective, explain how 'interdependence' among states can prevent wars.
(10 marks)
5. Describe how the Constructivists can advance the theoretical work on Strategic Culture.
(10 marks)
6. Discuss the concept of security that has been contested especially after the end of the Cold War and the debate on the real scope of security.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENGANTAR UNDANG-UNDANG ANTARABANGSA
(Introduction to International Law)

SSA 3014 / SSA 2083

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 4	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.

1. Explain with examples, THREE (3) 'modes' by which a state may acquire lawful title to a piece of territory.
(15 marks)
2. Discuss the jurisdiction of states over the Antarctic and the outer space.
(15 marks)
3. Explain with examples, THREE (3) circumstances in which unilateral use of force is legitimate under the United Nations Charter.
(15 marks)
4. Question 4 is based on the news article below. With reference to the rights that countries have over personal, territorial and subject matter jurisdiction, discuss the jurisdiction of Somalia and other states in the pirate attacks in the Gulf of Eden.
(15 marks)

New pirate attack thwarted in Gulf of Aden

April 19, 2009 -- Updated 1534 GMT (2334 HKT)

(CNN) -- NATO forces patrolling the Gulf of Aden foiled a pirate attack on a Norwegian tanker this weekend, a NATO spokesman said. The Canadian navy's HMCS Winnipeg helped foil a pirate attack on a Norwegian tanker Sunday, NATO says. Pirates attempted to capture the MV Front Ardennes at 6 p.m. Saturday and were apprehended seven hours later, Commander Chris Davies told CNN.

A NATO-supported Canadian navy ship, the HMCS Winnipeg, was returning from escorting a World Food Program vessel in the gulf when it saw the Norwegian ship under attack, Davies said. A British Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel, the Wave Knight, was also in the area.

The pirates were captured at 1 a.m. Sunday after they threw weapons, ladders and scaling equipment overboard, Davies said. Several rounds of ammunition were found on the pirates' boat.

The Sunday incident is the latest in a string of hijackings off the Horn of Africa, which have received more attention since pirates attacked a U.S.-flagged cargo ship on April 8 and took its captain hostage.

On Saturday, Dutch naval forces captured seven pirates and freed 20 captive fishermen after tracking the pirates to their "mother ship" in the western Gulf of Aden. The rescue

came as pirates were capturing another vessel -- a Belgian ship -- off the coast of the Seychelles islands.

On Wednesday, the French navy captured 11 suspected pirates off the coast of Kenya, the French Ministry of Defense announced. The French launched a helicopter from the frigate Nivose to head off an attack on a ship Tuesday night, then seized the suspected pirates Wednesday morning, the statement said.

On Tuesday, the Liberty Sun, a U.S.-flagged cargo ship bound for Mombasa, Kenya, was attacked by Somali pirates, according to a NATO source with direct knowledge of the matter. The pirates never made it onto the ship.

Also Tuesday, pirates in the Gulf of Aden hijacked the MV Irene EM, a 35,000-ton Greek-owned bulk carrier, according to a NATO spokesman and the European Union's Maritime Security Center.

Later Tuesday, pirates on four skiffs seized the 5,000-ton MV Sea Horse, a Lebanese-owned and Togo-flagged vessel, Davies said.

On Monday, pirates hijacked two Egyptian fishing boats carrying a total of between 18 and 24 people, the Egyptian Information Ministry told CNN.

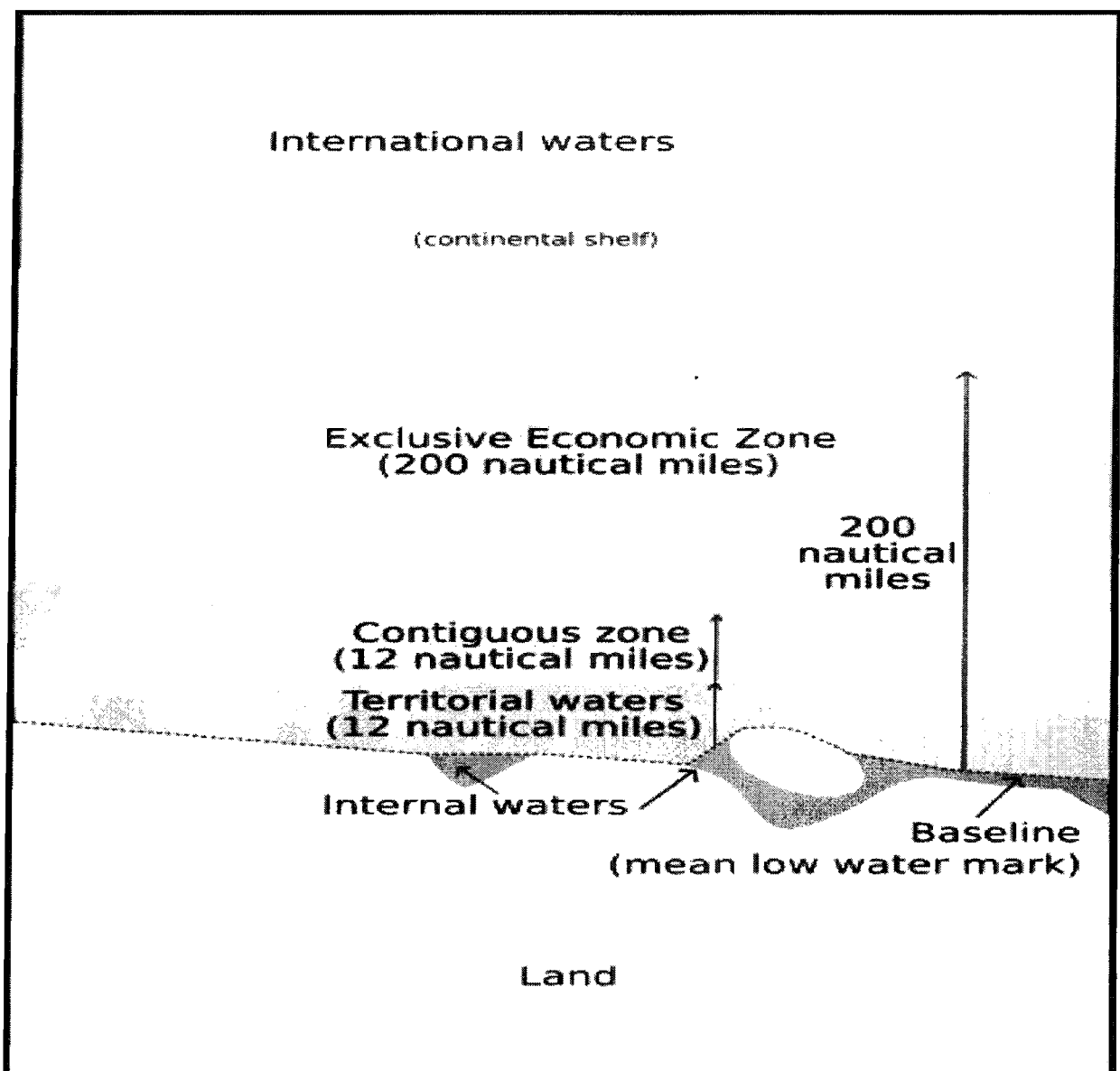
The hijacking of the U.S.-flagged ship, the Maersk Alabama, began when pirates attacked the vessel about 350 miles off Somalia's coast on April 8. The crew quickly regained control of the ship, but the captain, Richard Phillips, was taken hostage and held for five days in a covered lifeboat. On April 12, U.S. Navy snipers killed three pirates holding Phillips. A fourth pirate was taken into custody. Pirates in Somalia said later that Tuesday's attack on the Liberty Sun was a response to the killing of Phillips' captors.

5. Question 5 is based on Diagram 1 below. With reference to the United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which regulate the use of the sea and its resources, discuss the diagram by explaining a state's rights in any THREE (3) of the following zones:

- a. Territorial waters
- b. Contiguous zone
- c. Exclusive Economic Zone
- d. Continental shelf
- e. High seas

(15 marks)

Diagram 1





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK ASEAN
(ASEAN Politics)

SSA 3024 / SSA 2093

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Poline Bala		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Answer TWO questions only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Bahagian A

1. Apakah ciri-ciri penting masyarakat Asia Tenggara dalam abad ke-18?
(5 markah)
2. Jelaskan dengan ringkas konsep-konsep berikut:
 - a. *ASEAN Way*
 - b. Muafakat dan musyawarah
 - c. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
 - d. Deklarasi Bangkok
 - e. *ASEAN Free Trade Area* (AFTA)(10 markah)
3. Bincangkan secara ringkas TIGA (3) faktor utama yang telah membawa kepada penubuhan ASEAN pada tahun 1967.
(5 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Apakah faktor-faktor yang telah menyebabkan perkembangan ASEAN 6 ke ASEAN 10? Adakah ini membawa keuntungan atau sebaliknya kepada ASEAN?
(10 markah)
2. Pada pendapat anda, adakah *ASEAN plus Three* dan *ASEAN plus Six* mampu membantu ASEAN untuk mencapai objektif-objektif utamanya? Bincangkan.
(10 markah)
3. Bagaimanakah China sebagai salah satu daripada rakan dialog ASEAN dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan ASEAN?
(10 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KESELAMATAN DAN PERTAHANAN NEGARA
(Security and National Defense)

SSA 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Military capability is one source of national power although it has several limitations. Discuss these limitations based on Rob de Wijk's article, 'The Limits of Military Power' (2002).
(20 marks)
2. Why do divergence of views exist over the concept of security between the Developed and Developing countries?
(20 marks)
3. Arms control continues to be significant after the end of Cold War. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain.
(20 marks)
4. According to the Just War Theory, humanitarian intervention and democratization can be a 'just cause' for war. Discuss.
(20 marks)
5. The National Security Council (NSC) is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials. Discuss the functions of the NSC.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

ISU-ISU SEMASA HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA
(Contemporary Issues in International Relations)

SSA 3044 / SSA 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 9 & TR 10 Jangka masa . : 2 jam (Duration)		
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ahmad Nizar bin Ya'akub		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Discuss the characteristics of human rights.
(10 marks)
2. How have the 'north-south' conflicts shaped international environmental issues in the last two decades?
(10 marks)
3. What are the dilemmas of the *jus post bellum* (ending a war) principle in the Just War Theory?
(10 marks)
4. Explain the changes in the dimension of international terrorism that has influenced the rise of terrorism in the last two decades.
(10 marks)
5. Discuss the problems in reforming the United Nations' Security Council.
(10 marks)
6. What are the issues and challenges facing women's political participation in Southeast Asia?
(10 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM KAJIAN POLITIK
& PEMERINTAHAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA21) -
KAJIAN POLITIK DAN PEMERINTAHAN

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSP 2013 / SSP 2033 Sistem Politik Malaysia / <i>Malaysian Political System</i>	Encik Dick Lembang Dugun
2	SSP 2024 Sistem Perundangan Malaysia / <i>Malaysian Legal System</i>	Dr Ahi Sarok
3	SSP 2034 / SSP 2023 Pemikiran Politik Moden/ <i>Modern Political Thought</i>	Dr Sharifah Sophia bt. Wan Ahmad
4	SSP 3014 / SSP 3063 Politik dan Kerajaan Tempatan / <i>Politics and Local Government</i>	Encik Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
5	SSP 3024 Demokrasi dan Pergerakan Sosial / <i>Democracy and Social Movement</i>	Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

SISTEM POLITIK MALAYSIA
(*Malaysian Political System*)

SSP 2013 / SSP 2033

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 80	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: CTF 3 BS 4	Jangka masa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Dick Lembang ak Dugun		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. You can write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH

Section A

1. Describe the discretionary powers of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as outlined in the Federal Constitution.
(10 marks)
2. Define political control and explain how it is applicable in the Malaysian Political System.
(10 marks)
3. Describe the principles that the Election Commission must take into consideration in delimiting the election boundaries.
(10 marks)
4. Explain 'shadow cabinet' and describe its main roles in a Parliamentary Democracy.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. According to Crouch (1996), Malaysia is not a fully democratic country. Discuss.
(20 marks)
2. In your opinion, which is supreme authority in Malaysia: the Parliament, the Judiciary or the Constitution? Discuss.
(20 marks)
3. The growth of middle-class in Malaysia, unlike that of in Western Countries, does not necessarily promote democracy in the country. Discuss.
(20 marks)
4. Discuss the politics of federalism and development in the state of Sabah and Sarawak.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

SISTEM PERUNDANGAN MALAYSIA
(Malaysian Legal System)

SSP 2024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 16, TR 17 & TR 18	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and Answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Bahagian A

1. Bincangkan secara ringkas peranan Mahkamah Juvana di Malaysia.
(10 markah)
2. Bincangkan secara ringkas doktrin keutuhan perlembagaan seperti yang termaktub dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan.
(10 markah)
3. Terangkan TIGA (3) fungsi utama Biro Bantuan Guaman.
(10 markah)
4. Jelaskan dengan ringkas bidang kuasa Mahkamah Rayuan di Malaysia.
(10 markah)

Bahagian B

1. Kebebasan asasi (fundamental liberties) dijamin dalam Bahagian II Perlembagaan Malaysia. Bincangkan.
(20 markah)
2. Menurut Wan Arfah Hamzah (2009) Peguam Negara memainkan peranan penting dalam sistem perundangan negara. Bincangkan
(20 markah)
3. Bincangkan bagaimanakah perbicaraan dan rayuan sivil dilakukan di Mahkamah Persekutuan
(20 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PEMIKIRAN POLITIK MODEN
(Modern Political Thought)

SSP 2034 / SSP 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR B	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Sharifah Sophia bt. Wan Ahmad		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer FOUR (4) questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. What are the essential characteristics of the political thought of Hobbes and Locke?
Make relevant comparisons and contrasts.
(10 marks)
2. Identify and explain the significance of the following: the formation of the National Assembly (*Assemblée nationale*) 1789, the storming of the Bastille, and the execution of Louis XVI.
(10 marks)
3. Explain the historical background that shaped the utilitarian philosophy and its contribution to political ethics.
(10 marks)
4. Describe Nietzsche's attitudes towards human nature and democracy.
(10 marks)
5. Read the excerpt below:

"The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes: and in proportions as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false. The rights of men are in a sort of middle, incapable of definition, but not impossible to be discerned...."

(Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, pp. 70-71)

Discuss how this statement by Edmund Burke is representative of the attitudes of the conservatives towards the philosophy of natural rights.

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

POLITIK DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN
(Politics and Local Government)

SSP 3014 / SSP 3063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH
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1. Kotter and Lawrence in Bingham and Hedge (1991) describe five types of mayoral leadership. Explain THREE (3) types of mayoral leadership only and discuss the perceived impacts of each type on their cities.
(25 marks)
2. Local government contracts out many of its services to private companies. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of adopting this method of service delivery at the local level.
(25 marks)
3. In his article 'Privatisation through contracting: the view from local government in the United States,' R. K. Common (1994) discusses seven types of service delivery approaches.
 - a. Describe these SEVEN (7) approaches?
(14 marks)
 - b. In the same article, Common describes three factors for the adoption of privatisation policy by the local government. Explain.
(11 marks)
4. Local District Administration is not the same as Local Authority/Government/Council. Their differences can be explained from the concepts of 'devolution' and 'deconcentration'. Discuss.
(25 marks)
5.
 - a. Local authority raises its revenue through various means. Explain.
(10 marks)
 - b. Explain how traditional local authority services can be affected by lack of funds.
(15 marks)
6. Explain the factors that lead to the expansion of local government in Barcelona (in Spain) and in Korea.
(25 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

DEMOKRASI DAN PERGERAKAN SOSIAL
(Democracy and Social Movements)

SSP 3024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Choose and answer ONE question.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. What is the relationship between social movements and democracy?
(30 marks)
2. How is economic growth linked to democracy?
(30 marks)

Section B

1. In a journal article, William Case (2004) argued that 'Malaysia is a Resilient Pseudodemocracy'. Outline his arguments.
(20 marks)
2. Vali Nasr (2005) wrote about 'The Rise of "Muslim Democracy"', in a journal article. Outline his key ideas about 'Muslim Democracy'.
(20 marks)
3. What actions did the Khmer Rouge take to destroy democracy in Cambodia?
(20 marks)
4. Is the Internet a force for democratic change? Discuss.
(20 marks)
5. How has the Malaysian Women's Movement strengthened democracy in the country?
(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM PERANCANGAN
DAN PENGURUSAN
PEMBANGUNAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA22) -
PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSR 2014 / SSR 2013 Konsep Asas dan Isu-Isu Pembangunan / <i>Basic Concepts and Issues in Development</i>	Encik Nicholas Gani
2	SSR 2024 Dimensi Alam Sekitar Dalam Pembangunan/ <i>Environment Dimension of Development</i>	Dr John Phoa Chui Leong
3	SSR 2034 / SSR 2044 Ekonomi Pembangunan / <i>Development Economics</i>	Prof Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin
4	SSR 3014 Penilaian Projek dan Analisis Kos Faedah / <i>Project Evaluation and Cost Benefit Analysis</i>	Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip Abdullah
5	SSR 3024 / SSR 2033 Sektor Awam dan Pengurusan Korporat / <i>Public Sector and Corporate Management</i>	Encik Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
6	SSR 3033 Teori dan Teknik Perancangan Wilayah / <i>Theories and Techniques of Regional Planning</i>	Cik Regina Garai bt. Abdullah



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

KONSEP ASAS DAN ISU-ISU PEMBANGUNAN
(Basic Concepts and Issues in Development)

SSR 2014 / SSR 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BMM 1 & BMM 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Nicholas Gani		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: **COMPULSORY** question.
Section B: Choose and answer **TWO** questions only.
Section C: Choose and answer **TWO** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in either English or Bahasa Melayu.

Section A

1. Choose and explain FOUR (4) of the following terms only.

- a. Human Development Index (5 marks)
- b. Primate Cities (5 marks)
- c. Industrial Revolution (5 marks)
- d. Thomas Malthus' theory of population (5 marks)
- e. One Child Policy (5 marks)
- f. New Economic Policy (5 marks)
- g. Child labour (5 marks)
- h. Sweatshop (5 marks)

Section B

1. Why is it inappropriate to use the term "the Global South" to refer to less-developed or developing countries? (10 marks)
2. State ONE (1) of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals, and how does achieving that specific goal contribute towards reducing poverty? (10 marks)
3. Why is a greying population (a population with a high proportion of elderly people) a problem for developed and developing countries? (10 marks)

Section C

1. Compare the Modernization Theory and the Dependency Theory of development. (20 marks)
2. Is it the First World's responsibility to assist in the development of Third World countries? Discuss. (20 marks)
3. One of the challenges of urbanisation is overpopulation. Discuss. (20 marks)
4. Discuss the effects of rural-urban migration towards rural development. (20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

DIMENSI ALAM SEKITAR DALAM PEMBANGUNAN
(Environmental Dimension of Development)

SSR 2024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: CTF 3 BS 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Urban and rural development have different characteristics.
 - a. State TWO (2) differences between urban and rural development.
(6 marks)
 - b. Describe THREE (3) specific impacts that urban and rural development can have on the environment.
(14 marks)
2. Name THREE (3) levels of environmental awareness and give a brief explanation of each level.
(20 marks)
3. Describe FIVE (5) causes of global warming and suggest FIVE (5) methods of reducing global warming.
(20 marks)
4. Environmental Impact Assessment is widely practised in Malaysia. Discuss its effectiveness in protecting the environment.
(20 marks)
5. Describe briefly what is meant by carbon footprint. Suggest FIVE (5) ways of reducing carbon print.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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Ekonomi Pembangunan
(Development Economics)

SSR 2034 / SSR 2044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS BMM 1 & FSS BMM 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer THREE questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.3. You may write your answers either in ENGLISH or BAHASA MALAYSIA.
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1. Michael P. Todaro (1969) came up with a theory known as the Harris-Todaro model of rural-urban migration.
 - a) Briefly explain the theory.

(10 marks)
 - b) State the implications of the theory to development policies in the Third World countries.

(10 marks)

2. International trade is one of the strategies for a developing country to generate income.
 - a) What would be the best strategy to engage in international trade?

(10 marks)
 - b) Can the developing countries determine the terms or conditions for trade? Explain.

(10 marks)

3. For many of the developing countries, agricultural and rural development is still one of the important strategies of economic development.
 - a) Explain briefly.

(10 marks)
 - b) Briefly describe TWO (2) examples of rural development programmes in Malaysia.

(10 marks)

4. Debt crisis can be a very serious problem for many developing countries.
 - a) Briefly explain how developing countries ended up in debt crisis.

(10 marks)
 - b) How can developed countries help to solve the problem of debt crisis faced by some of these developing countries?

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

Penilaian Projek dan Analisis Kos Faedah
Project Evaluation and Cost Benefit Analysis

SSR 3014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1 Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30%	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 1 & TR 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Madya Dr Abd. Mutalip Abdullah		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions) :

1. Kertas in mengandungi Bahagian A dan B.
This paper consists of Sections A and B.
2. Bahagian A: Jawab SEMUA soalan.
Bahagian B: Pilih dan jawab DUA soalan sahaja.
Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
3. Mulakan setiap bahagian dalam mukasurat baru.
Begin each section on a new page
4. Kertas Geraf akan disediakan.
Graph Paper is provided.

Section A

1. Cabik Gronong Engkodok Sdn Bhd is contemplating investment in a new chilli crushing machine in order to produce its 'serbok cabik paling pedas di dunia' line of product. It is estimated that the crushing machine will cost RM750,000 payable immediately, have a useful life of 12 years with a residual or salvage value of RM75,000. Net cash inflows for each of the next 12 years from the sale of recycled metal are projected at:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net cash flows (RM)</i>
1 to 2	50,000 annually
3 to 5	100,000 annually
6 to 7	150,000 annually
8 to 9	75,000 annually
10 to 12	50,000 annually

- a. Calculate the Net Present Value of the investment if Cabik Gronong Engkodok Sdn Bhd's cost of capital is 5.5% for the first 5 years and 7.0% for the next 7 years. Should the project be accepted?
(5 marks)
- b. Calculate the Internal Rate of Return for the project?
(3 marks)
- c. Illustrate your answer using a graph.
(2 marks)

Section B

1. Lynas Corp Bhd, a rare earth (nadir bumi) company from Australia is currently setting up the Lynas Advanced Materials Plant (LAMP) in Kuantan Pahang. Rare earth ores, which have serious environmental consequences if not properly managed due to their mildly radioactive waste, will be shipped to Kuantan to be processed and then exported. Due to this, opponents of the project believe that it has both explicit and implicit costs.
 - a. What do you understand as explicit and implicit costs in this type of project?
(4 marks)
 - b. Who are the stakeholders in this project? Why do you think so?
(3 marks)
 - c. Which stakeholders will bear the implicit costs? Briefly elaborate.
(3 marks)
2. One of the objectives of project evaluation is to provide transparency and accountability to the stakeholders. However, this may expose it to being politicised by certain groups. Using appropriate examples, discuss how far this statement is true and show how it can affect financing of the project.
(10 marks)
3. Explain the differences between *a-priori*, *post-hoc* and *in media res* evaluations. In what situations and projects are they normally used. Illustrate your answer with local examples.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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SEKTOR AWAM DAN PENGURUSAN KORPORAT
(Public Sector and Corporate Management)

SSR 3024 / SSR 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: CTF 3 – BS 4	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH

1. In Chapter 12 'Accountability and Ethics', David H. Rosenbloom and Robert S. Kravchuk (2002) talk about how public administrators may violate public trust such as: (a) Misconception of the Public Trust, (b) Corruption, and (c) Subversion. Choose any ONE (1) of these violations and explain how it is used by Rosenbloom and Kravchuk.
(25 marks)
2. In Chapter 10 'The Politics and the Management of Change', Les Metcalfe and Sue Richards (1992) discuss eight themes that need to be developed to enrich the concept of management. The eight themes are: Information, Decentralization, Line Management, Spend to Save, Inter-Organizational Management, Role of the Centre, Accountability, and Human Resource Management. Discuss any TWO (2) of the eight themes.
(25 marks)
3. In her article 'The Concept of Public Management and the Australian State in the 1980s', Anna Yeatman (1987) describes how Australia is undergoing a cultural revolution in its public bureaucracies. Discuss the types of changes that have occurred in the Australian public service as a result of this cultural revolution.
(25 marks)
4. An office manager and an office administrator may be performing a similar task, but the general description about them is not the same because of different perceptions people have about them. Explain how a manager could be perceived differently from an administrator.
(25 marks)
5. An organization cannot succeed without a plan.
 - a. What is a plan?
(5 marks)
 - b. Why must an organization plan?
(20 marks)
6. a. Total Quality Management (TQM) evolves because customers demand better quality service and product. Explain.
(10 marks)
 - b. The Principles of Total Quality Management recognize the existence of two types of customers. Explain.
(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

TEORI DAN TEKNIK PERANCANGAN WILAYAH
(*Theories and Techniques in Regional Planning*)

SSR 3033

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 60	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 14 Januari 2011
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: FSS TR 6 & TR 7	Jangka masa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Regina Garai Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Differentiate the terms Objective View and Subjective View in the context of regional classification. Justify your answer with appropriate examples.
(20 marks)
2. Choose any TWO (2) of the alternative forms of Central Place Theory and explain their underlying assumptions and contributions to regional planning process. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.
(20 marks)

Section B

1. Society is facing more complex challenges than before, and that traditional approaches to planning are no longer relevant. Discuss this statement in the context of the changing role of a planner in a modern society.
(20 marks)
2. Discuss the underlying assumptions and significance of any ONE (1) of the following theories in relation to regional planning and development in the present day.
 - a. Growth Pole Theory
 - b. Economic Base Theory
 - c. Industrial Location Theory
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PEMBANGUNAN PENGORGANISASIAN
(Organizational Development)

SSR 3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 6 & TR 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Bemen Wong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Section A: COMPULSORY question. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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Section A

1. a. Explain the **THREE** (3) factors that need to be considered by an Organizational Development consultant in selecting a suitable technique.
(10 marks)
- b. There are **THREE** (3) basic approaches in Organizational Development. Explain the attributes and effects of each approach if a consultant chooses to implement it in an organization.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. The purpose of System Interventions is to address problems and improve the performance of the organization as a whole. Discuss the **THREE** (3) main types of the interventions.
(20 marks)
2. Participative Management is one of the five major backgrounds of Organizational Development. Discuss the **FOUR** (4) systems which are available in Participative Management.
(20 marks)
3. Discuss how Johari Window could contribute in the context of Organizational Development.
(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS
PROGRAM KAJIAN
KHIDMAT SOSIAL**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL

SEMESTER 1 SESI 2011/2012

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA23) - KAJIAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL

Bil.	Kod & Nama Kursus	Penyelaras / Pensyarah Kursus
1	SSS 2012 Organisasi Sosial / <i>Social Organisation</i>	Puan Hajjah Faizah bt. Hj Mas'ud
2	SSS 2013 / SSS 2014 Pengenalan Kebajikan Sosial dan Kerja Sosial / <i>Introduction to Social Welfare and Social Work</i>	Puan Hajjah Faizah bt. Hj Mas'ud
3	SSS 2024 Pembangunan Manusia dan Persekitaran Sosial / <i>Human Development and Social Environment</i>	Prof Madya Dr Prashanth Talwar
4	SSS 2034 / SSS 2023 Teori dan Metod Khidmat Sosial / <i>Social Services Theory and Method</i>	Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee
5	SSS 3014 Pendekatan Intervensi 2: Kerja Komuniti / <i>Intervention Approach 2: Community Work</i>	Dr Zamri b. Hassan
6	SSS 3023 / SSS 3043 Praktis Kerja Sosial 1: Wanita dan Minoriti / <i>Social Work Practice 1: Women and Minorities</i>	Puan Gill Raja
7	SSS 3024 Kerja Sosial dan Undang-Undang / <i>Social Work and the Law</i>	Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee
8	SSS 3034 Pendekatan Intervensi 3: Analisi Polisi Sosial dan Perancangan / <i>Intervention Approach 3 :Social Policy Analysis & Planning</i>	Puan Gill Raja



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

ORGANISASI SOSIAL
(Social Organisation)

SSS 2012

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Faizah Haji Mas'ud		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH
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1. 'Socialisation occurs through human interactions' (Schaeffer, 1995:93). Discuss this statement with examples.
(10 marks)

2. Illustrate with TWO (2) examples, the causes and the effects of poverty in Malaysia.
(10 marks)

3. Explain with examples, TWO (2) factors that influence the forms of family and family life in Malaysian environment.
(10 marks)

4. Gender and sex roles can be interpreted differently in different contexts. Discuss TWO (2) factors influencing these interpretations.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Kebajikan Sosial dan Kerja Sosial
(Introduction to Social Welfare and Social Work)

SSS 2013 / SSS 2014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 Januari 2011
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DeTAR B	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Faizah Haji Masud		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Choose and answer ONE question only.
Section B : Choose and answer THREE questions only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. 'The person-in-environment perspective has been a central influence on social work's theoretical base and its approach to practice' (Greene, 1991:19). Choose and discuss TWO (2) reasons supporting this statement.
(10 marks)
2. Although social work is practiced in different settings, at different levels and with different target groups, there is a common base for social work practice. Discuss your understanding of this statement by using examples.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. a. Explain the role of social work in the social welfare system.
(5 marks)
b. Social work is a helping profession. Briefly explain by using examples.
(5 marks)
2. There are various approaches in social welfare. Choose and discuss TWO (2) approaches that are currently employed by the Malaysian government.
(10 marks)
3. Poverty is one of the important issues in social work. Discuss with examples.
(10 marks)
4. 'Social problems are *socially constructed*. That is, they are defined by society' (Thompson, 2005:58). Discuss with examples.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DAN PERSEKITARAN
SOSIAL**
(Human Development and the Social Environment)

SSS 2024

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: CTF 3 BS 6	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Prashant Talwar		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A: **COMPULSORY** question.
Section B: Choose and answer **ONE** question.
Section C: Choose and answer **TWO** questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in **ENGLISH** only.

Section A

1. Juan's grandfather has just been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.
 - a. What do Juan and his family members need to know about caring for his grandfather's needs.
(5 marks)
 - b. What are the issues and challenges facing a social worker in a situation like this.
(5 marks)

Section B

1. Explain how Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory helps us understand the various stages of human development.
(10 marks)
2. Bronfenbrenner's Environmental Systems Theory holds that development reflects the influences of several environmental systems. Explain this theory by giving a suitable example for each system.
(10 marks)

Section C

1.
 - a. Explain what is attachment.
(4 marks)
 - b. How does the quality of child care centre affect children.
(6 marks)
2. Human development is influenced by nature and nurture. Explain with a suitable example how do heredity and environment work together.
(10 marks)
3. Explain the Four (4) types of parenting style as described by Baumrind (1971).
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
Faculty of Social Sciences

TEORI DAN METOD KERJA SOSIAL
(Social Work Theory and Method)

SSS 2034 / SSS 2023

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 80	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 9 Januari 2012
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40 %	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: FSS TR 6 & TR 7 dan TR 8	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik (<i>Matric No</i>)			

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
- : 1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH

1. Briefly explain the following roles of a social worker:
 - a. Enabler (2 marks)
 - b. Mediator (2 marks)
 - c. Advocate (2 marks)
2. Briefly explain THREE (3) values which guide social work practice. (6 marks)
3. Give TWO (2) reasons why social work is a profession. (4 marks)
- 4
 - a. Give TWO (2) reasons why social workers have to keep case record. (4 marks)
 - b. Explain FOUR (4) principles of good case recording. (8 marks)
- 5 In System Theory (Pincus and Minahan, 1973), social work activities involve four different systems. Explain this, using a suitable case example. (12 marks)
6. Choose ONE (1) of the following:
 - i. Social Development Model
 - ii. Community Care
 - iii. Critical Social Work
 - iv. Social Casework
 - a. Discuss its theoretical perspectives. (25 marks)
 - b. Describe a practice approach under your chosen model. (15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PENDEKATAN INTERVENSI 2: KERJA KOMUNITI
(Intervention Approach 2: Community work)

SSS 3014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 9 & TR 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Zamri Hassan		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions)

1. Section A : COMPULSORY Question.
Section B : Answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. A 'needs assessment' includes investigating the quantity, quality, and direction of an existing service program. Explain this statement by using your own individual community development project as an example.

(10 marks)

Section B

1. a. Explain social networks in relation to community work.

(3 marks)

- b. Discuss how social networks play a major role in community development. Give examples.

(7 marks)

2. a. Briefly explain what is social capital.

(3 marks)

- b. Discuss the relationship between social capital and community development. Give examples to explain your answer.

(7 marks)

3. a. Explain the meaning of indigenous knowledge.

(3 marks)

- b. By giving suitable examples, discuss the contribution of indigenous knowledge to community development.

(7 marks)

4. a. Briefly explain THREE (3) elements of Organizational Cultures.

(3 marks)

- b. Describe stages to reach an ideal level of participation in community work. Give examples.

(7 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

PRAKTIS KERJA SOSIAL I : WANITA DAN MINORITI
(Social Work Practice 1: Women and Minorities)

SSS 3023 / SSS 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	1. Section A: COMPULSORY question. Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only. Section C: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
		2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
		3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.
		4. Dictionaries will be provided.

Section A

1. a. Discuss how democracies have the potential to empower or marginalize minorities. Give examples from Malaysia.
(8 marks)
- b. Outline ONE (1) way social workers can intervene at the macro level to assist marginalized groups.
(2 marks)

Section B

1. To achieve anti-discriminatory and anti-racist practice, social workers need to go beyond being culturally sensitive. Discuss this statement, giving examples.
(10 marks)
2. Discuss, with examples, how TWO (2) contrasting feminist theories influence how social workers think and practice.
(10 marks)

Section C

1. X was 14 years old when she was paralyzed from the waist down in a road accident. Before the accident she had hoped to be a school teacher like her mother, a widow. Now her mother is thinking she will have to give up work to care for X at home.
 - a. Discuss why this family could become marginalized.
(4 marks)
 - b. Discuss how the social worker could intervene to address this marginalization.
(6 marks)
2. Y left Indonesia at 16 to work as a housemaid in Sarawak. The agent arranged for her to walk across the border in a quiet area. She therefore has no visa to be in the country. Shortly after starting work her employer's brother raped her. He continued to abuse her on a regular basis. Her situation was discovered when she came to hospital to give birth and the staff suspected that a man posing as the baby's father was an agent intending to sell the baby.
 - a. Discuss why Y and her baby are marginalized.
(4 marks)
 - b. Using a human rights approach, discuss how the social worker, could intervene to address this marginalization.
(6 marks)

3. Z was a bright student but he hated school as he was always teased for his feminine ways, so after SPM he left to try and find work to help his poor family. He moved to Bintulu, staying with others from his village in a squatter area. With his good school results he was often asked for job interviews but the post was always given to others even though he was better qualified. He was convinced this was because they could tell he was a transsexual (*Mak Nyah*). Another transsexual told him the quickest way to earn money was to please men. Z was shocked. He was getting desperate as he was running out of money but did not want to earn a living that way.

a. Discuss the different ways Z is being marginalized.

(4 marks)

b. Discuss how the social worker could intervene to address this marginalization.

(6 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
Faculty of Social Sciences

KERJA SOSIAL DAN UNDANG-UNDANG
(Social Work and the Law)

SSS 3024

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 40	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 13 Januari 2012
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40 %	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: FSS BMM 2	Jangka masa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)			

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. You may answer in either Malay or English.

Section A

1. Explain, with examples, your understanding of legal competency in the context of social work practice.
(4 marks)
2. Briefly discuss TWO (2) ways social workers can promote legal literacy among groups and communities.
(6 marks)
3. Under the Law Reform (Marriage and Divorce) Act 1976, the court has the power to make an order for the custody of children in the case of a divorce.
 - a. Which Court is this referring to?
(2 marks)
 - b. In deciding whose custody a child should be placed in, the court shall take into consideration FOUR (4) main conditions. Discuss these conditions.
(8 marks)

Section B

1. The Malaysian Persons with Disabilities Act 2008 was enacted based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2006 which was ratified by Malaysia in 2010.
 - a. Explain the implications of Malaysian's ratification of the Convention.
(5 marks)
 - b. Under this Act, different areas of accessibility to promote and develop the wellbeing of persons with disabilities are stipulated. Discuss FOUR (4) of these areas, highlighting the related issues and challenges.
(15 marks)
2. Advocacy as a method is integral to social work practice in a legal context.
 - a. Briefly explain this statement.
(5 marks)
 - b. With reference to either rape OR domestic violence, discuss how social workers can play the role of an advocate.
(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENDEKATAN INTERVENSI 3: ANALISIS POLISI
SOSIAL DAN PERANCANGAN**
(Intervention Approach 3: Social Policy Analysis & Planning)

SSS 3034

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2011/2012
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 Januari 2012
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: FSS TR 4 & FSS TR 5	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1.	Section A: Choose and answer TWO questions only. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
	2.	Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3.	Write your answers in ENGLISH only.
	4.	Dictionaries will be provided.

Section A

1. Explain with examples, the differences between D-Jure, De-Facto and Default forms of social policy.
(5 marks)
2. Explain with examples, the different viewpoints held by a neo-liberal and a socio-democratic on the role of the State in social policy.
(5 marks)
3. Explain with examples, how a universal approach to distributing benefits differs in characteristics to a selective approach.
(5 marks)
4. Outcome evaluation and process evaluation differ in terms of their primary purpose and how they are conducted. Explain.
(5 marks)

Section B

1. Social policy is never value free.
 - a. Outline the values underpinning Social Policy according to Titmuss (1976) and which reflect social workers' stance.
(5 marks)
 - b. What is 'true' and what is 'fair' can be seen differently by different people. Choose ONE (1) and discuss why your chosen concept can be seen differently by different people. Give examples within the field of social policy.
(10 marks)
2. Social policy requires effective planning.
 - a. Outline the ways in which planners can determine need.
(5 marks)
 - b. Discuss how change in the different aspects of the environment in which policy is planned can affect the outcome. Give examples.
(10 marks)

3. In Malaysia social policy often engages both the private and public sector to achieve its aims.
- a. Explain why this mix-mode is adopted.
(5 marks)
 - b. In relation to either housing or health policy in Malaysia, discuss how this mix-mode is being implemented, highlighting both advantages and disadvantages.
(10 marks)
4. Increasingly the study of social policy is taking a wider world view.
- a. Explain the difference between comparative social policy and global social policy, giving examples.
(5 marks)
 - b. Discuss how a human rights approach can guide global social policy. Give examples of how social workers can contribute to this process.
(10 marks)